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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,236—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1898.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

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Bombay, 16th February, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	13th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubenge	10th May 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,554 tons, on the 24th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 23rd Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CULNA," 2.026 tons, on or about 26th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 21st Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S.S. Dec. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	3rd Mar., 1898.

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Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	21st Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck, through tickets to—

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KEMP'S MOUTH ELIXIR for the Teeth and Throat.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Head.

YOU WANT these daily in the early morning and you cannot place anything

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which will afford you the pleasure and satisfaction to be derived from the regular use of the elegant preparations, nor can you find other articles of similar class to approach these in quality.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
SALINE			1 4
ELIXIR	1 4	and	2 4
DOUCHE	1 8	and	2 8

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For HOUSEHOLD, MEDICAL and PUBLIC USE.

KEMP'S

CARBOLIC 10 per cent. POWDER Rs. 7 per cwt.

CARBOLIC 15 per cent. POWDER Rs. 10 per cwt.

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KEMP and Co. have just received supplies of—

CHINOSOL, A NEWLY DISCOVERED ANTISEPTIC DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT, PERFECTLY PORTABLE NON-POISONOUS

IN COMPRESSED TABLETS

of 8 and 15 Grains each, immediately SOLUBLE in WATER and giving solutions of VARIOUS STRENGTHS, suited to EVERY PURPOSE. In the HOUSEHOLD, the HOSPITAL, the SURGERY or out of DOORS.

Dr. KLEIN OF BARTHOLOMEW'S Hospital, London, has experimented with Chinosol with most favourable results and he places it far above Carbolic Acid (Absolute Phenol) as a disinfectant. Dr. Klein's report with Samples will be sent to the profession on application. "Enough Chinosol" to make "many Gallons" of the finest Disinfecting fluid can be carried "in the Pocket."

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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

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And destroy all noxious or infectious odours from Closets, or offensive Refuse, by using THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTING POWDER,

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Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC—the strongest Disinfectant known—and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Dredgers; 7 and 14-lb. Tins (to re-fill dredgers), 2s. 6d. and 4s. each (English rates).

Cheaper in use than other Powders at lower rates, much less being needed.

AVOID WORTHLESS IMITATIONS MADE WITH TAR OIL.

Dr. R. M. GOVER, in his report to the Director-General of Prisons, says:—"Carbolic Acid is the most certain and powerful of the numerous substances used as disinfectants. The preparations supplied by Messrs. Calvert & Co., are, in my opinion, much superior to those of any other manufacturer."

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	11	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE [illegible]

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN [illegible]

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, [illegible]

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout [illegible] a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., [illegible] "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY [illegible]

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. [illegible]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, [illegible]

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have [illegible] "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading [illegible]

HUNTLEY & PAL[illegible]

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS [illegible]

READING AND LOND[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 2,285 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 24th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

THE S. S. "THORNDALE" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th February, 1898.

EXAMINATION IN MUSIC. The next Examination at the Bombay Centre in connection with Trinity College, London, for diplomas, will be held as follows:—Musical Knowledge (Theory), Examinations June 4th, Instrumental and Vocal, October. Fees: Musical knowledge (Theory), Rs. 5-0, Rs. 6-8, and Rs. 9-0. Local Secretary Mr. Seymour Dove, care of SOUNDY and Co., Ld., from whom all particulars may be had.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 5-15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1898, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1897, declare a dividend, elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 23rd February, to Wednesday, the 9th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

TO MISSIONARIES AND OTHERS.

SUNDRY BALES of CLOTHING forwarded from England and America in aid of the sufferers from Famine, are expected to arrive in the course of this month. As many of the Branches of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897, are now CLOSED, applications for these Clothes can be forwarded by the Managers of Orphanages, Hospitals and Kindred Institutions in the Famine Districts to E. N. BAKER, Esq., Collector of Customs, Calcutta, by whom they will be distributed.

MYRABOLAMS OR HIRDA NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1898, for the PURCHASE of about 210 Khandies HIRDA NUTS (myrabolams) collected at the undermentioned places, in the Nasik District:—

No.	Name of Range.	Name of Depot.	Bombay Khandies.		
			Khd	Mds	Lbs.
1	Nasik	Trimbak	163	13	20
2	Igatpuri	Ghoti	92	11	10
3	Peint	Peint	6	2¼	6
4	Kalwan	Hadgad	6	14	24
			269	9	24

2. Tenders must be sent by post, and each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

3. Further particulars may be obtained on application to undersigned.

G. P. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

Camp, via Nasik.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES,

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

[illegible] BICYCLES,
[illegible] Tyred & Cheap.

[illegible] STUDIES,
[illegible] Plain and Tinted.

[illegible] AND OPERA GLASSES.
[illegible] and other Makers.

[illegible] KANGRA TEAS.
[illegible] ON APPLICATION.

[illegible] BERG,
[illegible] DE ROAD,
[illegible] BOMBAY CLUB

[illegible] GERMANY,
[illegible] FRANK,
[illegible] STRASSE, 3
[illegible] ROOMS, excellent
[illegible] other. House stands in [illegible] walk of Kurhaus, [illegible] with Families.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW MEDICAL WORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Practitioners' Hand-Book of Treatment or the Principles of Therapeutics. Fothergill and Murrell, New Edition. Revised 1897	13	2
Obstetric Accidents, Emergencies, and Operations by L. Ch. Boislinière, M. D., late Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics in the St. Louis Medical College, 381 pages, handsomely illustrated	6	10
A Manual of Obstetrics by W. A. Newman Dorland, A. M., M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania; Instructor in Gynaecology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. One of the Consulting Obstetricians to the South Eastern Dispensary for Women; Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. With 163 Illustrations in the text, and 5 full-page plates. 750 pages	10	8
Hare's Practical Diagnosis. The use of symptoms in the Diagnosis of Disease. by Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Laureate of the Medical Society of London, of the Royal Academy in Belgium, etc. In one octavo volume of 5.6 pages, with 191 engravings and 13 full-page coloured plates	18	8
A Manual of Anatomy, by Irving S. Haynes, Ph. D., M. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the New York University, Visiting Surgeon to the Harlem Hospital, etc., etc. With 134 half-tone illustrations and 42 diagrams	10	8
Heart Disease with special Reference to prognosis and Treatment, by W. H. and John F. H. Broadbent	9	3
Surgical Handbook for the use of Students, Practitioners, House Surgeons and Dressers, with very numerous Illustrations. 8th Edition. Revised throughout. By F. M. Caird and C. W. Cathcart	6	8
Localisation of Headache and Sick-Headache, Indicating their Origin, Pathology and Treatment By H B Hewetson Pictorially illustrated	7	8
Clinical Methods: A Guide to the Practical study of Medicine. By R. Hutchinson and H Rainy. With 137 Illustrations and 8 coloured plates	7	14
Manual of Gynaecology. By D. Berry Hart, M.D., and A. H. Freeland Barbour, M. A., B. Sc., M. D., with 13 lithographs and 381 woodcuts. This edition has been carefully revised and brought up to date, the portions dealing with operative Gynaecology, being in great part rewritten and illustrated by new plates, 5th edition	15	12
The Origin of Disease. By Arthur V. Meigs. Illustrated	21	0
Reference Book of Practical Therapeutics. By Various Authors. Edited by F. P. Foster, 2 Vols	45	0
Elements of Human Physiology. By By E. H. Starling. 3rd Edition. Revised	5	10
Psilosis, or "Sprue," its Nature and Treatment. 2nd and Enlarged Edition. By G. Thin	9	4
Rontgen Rays in Medical Work. By David Walsh. With an Introductory Section upon Electrical Apparatus and Methods, by J. E. Greenhill	5	4
Gray's Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. Fourteenth Edition, Revised, 1897	27	2
Wounds in War. The Mechanism of their Production and their Treatment. By Surgeon-Colonel W. F. Stevenson, Army Medical Staff, Professor of Military Surgery, Army Medical School, Netley. With 86 Illustrations	13	8
Surgical Pathology and Principles. By J. Jackson Clarke, M. B. (Lond.) F. R. C. S., Assistant Surgeon at the North-West London and City Orthopaedic Hospitals; late Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy. Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Curator of the Museum at St. Mary's Medical School, and Pathologist to St. Mary's Hospital. With over 200 Illustrations	7	14
A Manual of Midwifery. By William Redford Dakin, M. D. F. R. C. P., Obstetrical Physician and Lecturer on Midwifery, at St. George's Hospital, etc. With Illustrations	13	8
Lectures on Physiology. First Series: On Animal Electricity. By Augustus D. Waller, M. D. Lecturer on Physiology to St. Mary's Hospital Medical School	5	0
Asiatic Cholera: Its History, Pathology and Modern Treatment. By A. J. Wall, M. D.	4	8
Lectures on The Action of Medicines. Being the Course of Lectures on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. By T. Lauder Brunton, M.D., D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S.	9	4
The Pocket Therapist: A Concise Manual of Modern Treatment, for Students and Junior Practitioners. By Thos. Stretch Dowse, M. D.	5	0
Rheumatism: Its Nature, its Pathology and its Successful Treatment. By T. J. Maclagan, M. D.	7	14
Practical Muscle Testing and the Treatment of Muscular Atrophies. By W. S. Hedley, M. D. With Illustrations	7	14
Disease of the Gall-Bladder and Bile-Ducts. By A. W. Mayo Robson, F. R. C. S.	6	10

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charge extra. Horses Standing on Commission sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats. Bran, etc., supplied.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday). Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
15 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, SILK AND COTTON CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late [illegible] Vardhan [illegible] consisting of gold [illegible], patli, vakkakan, bangles, pooli, bar, pearl vali and kap, silk sarees, pitam or, seam silk bordered dhoturs, cupboard, table, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured price-goods, and the following:—

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, bedsteads, cupboards, tables, chest of drawers, glassware, crockery, lamps, iron safe, etc.

The property of a gentleman.—D. B. Gun by Treacher, parlour rifle, Winchester rifle, cartridges, opera glasses, primus cooking stove, and wearing apparel.

3 copper condensers with brass tubes, and 3 screw jacks, of each of 12 tons.
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp in good order.
2 D. B. C. F. guns in case, with implements.
1 new large size cooking stove, and a number of books.
2 packages tent and poles.
1 case 162 lbs. packing W covered and 27 chest choppers.

On account and at the risk of Hiroo Luckshimon and Gungaram Kamatee.—

Railway watch, wearing apparel, clothes chest, and kitchen utensils.

By order of Luchmondass Bhicumchand and on account and at the risk of Ramgopal Dalal, of Cawnpore.—

C S H—16251—1 case 30 pieces sarsenette.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser—

10 stops harmonium, lamps, saddle, gold watch, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria recently done up and in very good order.
1 phaeton convertible into waggonette.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 handsome dog-cart.
1 office shigram.
2 g n s and 1 ladies' new pneumatic bicycle.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Hignold," Ridge, Malabar Hill, near Police Station, the very valuable and substantial French-polished complete suites of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, made to order, also cane furniture, glassware and crockery of 120 patterns, from Army and Navy Society, super or wall, hanging and standing lamps by Ditmar, rich table ornaments, very rich silk and tapestry door curtains, Gent's saddle with bridle by Dunnett, nearly new oil pictures, copies from Munich Accademy, Indian carpets, choice garden plants, etc., the property of G. AGELASTO, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on is view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also fancy bamboo furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockery, plateware, grand cottage piano by Ross and Co., very little used, stylish gig, rich table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps by Ditmar, door curtains, fish aquarium, etc., the property of W. R. AVELINE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERKHARY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Andre Luis de Lima, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Fatimabai, the widow and executrix of the estate of the said Mahomed Ahmed Narielwala, the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece of parcel of land or fazandaree ground, belonging to Pestonji Jehangirjee Bomanjee, containing by admeasurement 80 feet in length and 20 1-2 feet in breadth or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house on premises erected thereon, situate without the fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of the Bungalpoora or Oomerkhary Road, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenant of the said Mahomed Ahmed, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 96 and new No. 2850, Street Nos. 5, 7, 115, and 117, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the fazendaree ground of Sheriffabai Caujee, on the west by the Bungalpoora or Oomerkhary Road on the north by the house of Kessowjee, and on the south by a public passage which is used as a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, one first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Soundy, rich table ornaments, Hicks and Ditmar's table and Hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, one pneumatic tyred bicycle, lady's side saddle, etc., the property of W. R. R—e, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON CARGO BARGES.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, near Kala Chowkey on TUESDAY, the eight day of March, at 3 p.m., the undernoted barges:—

6 iron cargo barges.
1 wooden cargo barge.
1 iron saddle rack barge.
1 iron pontoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned's office, No. 21, Medows Street.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Morarjee Haridas and on account and risk of Marwary Nuthmull Moolchund—

10 bales gunny bags No. 1, Hasting Mill, 41 by 21 1-2.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 24 BAGS OF DRY GINGER.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hunsraj Cooverjee and Naronji Cooverjee, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, 24 bags of dry ginger.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 638 OF 1894.

C. A. Turner..............................Plaintiff.

vs.

Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee........Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., (if not previously disposed of by private contract), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of land (the fazandar or lessor whereof is Bai Sadaluxmi, daughter of Narotumdas Vitaldas), containing by admeasurement 537 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 370, new No. 1588, old Survey No. 172, new Survey No. 1-2-6920, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2529,2,03, and street Nos. 1,2,45,47,49, all which premises are situate on the east side of Girder street, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east and north by the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the west by Girder Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Bai Sadaluxmi, daughter of Narotumdas Vitaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, Plaintiff's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1898, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
BRASS AND COPPER SCRAP.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., (Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, for the PURCHASE of any quantity out of

53 Tons of SCRAP BRASS and
54 " " " COPPER

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel, to be seen on application to the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th February, 1898.

"A BOBBERY PACK IN INDIA."

HOW to COLLECT, TRAIN and HUNT it. Full instructions for laying a drag. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Re. 1-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of

Rs.				per share of	Rs.			paid up.
Rs.	20	0	0	per share of	Rs. 500	0	0	paid up.
"	10	0	0	"	" 250	0	0	"
"	5	0	0	"	" 150	0	0	"
"	2	8	0	"	" 62	8	0	"
"	1	4	0	"	" 31	4	0	"

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1897, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1898, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 14th February.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1897, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1898, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 14th February.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1897, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1898, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 14th February.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1897, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1898, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 14th February.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1897 has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1898, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 14th February.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 14th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 12-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1897, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st February, 1898, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 14th February.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Section of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY from SAUGOR to DAMOH will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on or about 1st March, 1898.

2. Time and Fare Notices and book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of goods will be published shortly.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Jhansi, 5th February, 1898.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS, in the Nasik District, as follows:—

1 (a) Road Tolls for one year from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

(b) Road Toll for three years from 1st April, 1898 to 31st March, 1901.

2. Ferry Toll for one year from 1st April, 1898, to 31st March, 1899.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which Tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik. Separate Tender for the ferry at Deola, taluka Igatpuri, should be made.

Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., (Madras time) on the 9th March, 1898.

The Collector reserves the right of accepting the Tender for either one year or three years.

F. H. SILCOCK,
Collector of Nasik.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

Bombay Club, December, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co. Lincoln. England.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON)
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD, NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
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"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper can be supplied at 33s. 6d. per annum. All Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, [illegible]

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise from disordered kidneys; and if the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys, one of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhoea, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 5,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

CH. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and [illegible] Square, South Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL........................£600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.	

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epigraphe a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrais bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maintes reprises au choc des elements qu'il a rassembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, '96.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-46m. Low water, 5-43m., 5-31a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

BURGLARY AT HANUMAN LANE.—Walis, wife of an old retired cloth merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, locked up the door of her room at half-past 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, and went out. On returning home, about half-an-hour after, she found the lock on the door had been opened, apparently by means of a duplicate key, and on going inside discovered three gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 225, stolen from a box.

A HAWKER ROBBED BY A COOLIE.—Vallab Narayen, a hawker in ready-made clothes, has reported to the police that he engaged a coolie to carry a tin box, containing ladies' and children's under-garments and directed him to accompany him to Byculla, where he had to hawk about. On arriving at the Byculla Bridge, the complainant missed the coolie with the box. The complainant searched for the coolie, but failing to trace him, gave information to the police. The box and its contents were valued at Rs. 113.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Eduljee Rustomji Papa, a Parsee, residing in a room on the third floor of a chawl, at Grant Road, reported to the police, on Friday afternoon, the theft of a purse, containing one currency note for Rs.50 and several others for Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, of the collective value of Rs. 130, together with a Plague Committee pass, and Rs. 4 in cash, from under the mattress on his cot. One of the complainant's servants, named Rustomji Fakeerjee, has since the discovery of the theft absconded from the house.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY-HOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Moreland Road, touching the death of Bhagoo Ooma, a Hindu, aged forty-five years. The deceased was an inmate of the Moreland Road Segregation Camp, having been removed there by the plague authority from his house, on Pinoo Road. On Thursday afternoon, he went to wash clothes at a quarry-hole close by, and while doing so he was accidentally drowned. His body was found floating on the surface of the water on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHARGE OF GRIEVOUS HURT AGAINST A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, William Blundell was charged by Inspector Gannon with causing grievous hurt to Dagdoo Rama, a sweetmeat-seller, on the night of Friday last. On the night in question, Dagdoo was sitting on one of the footpaths along the Hornby Row, when the accused came up and began to help himself to whatever he could get hold of from the tray of sweets. Dagdoo having remonstrated, accused kicked over his tray, and while the man was picking up the sweets, the accused struck him on the forehead, causing a fracture of the frontal bone. He then ran away, followed by a crowd of natives, but before he could proceed further he was interrupted by Mr. Flynn, the keeper of the High Court, who subsequently handed him over to Inspector Gannon. Dagdoo was removed to the Gokuldas Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. Blundell was remanded to jail until the 24th instant.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—Mr. Vishnoo Narayan Parulkar has been appointed Sub-Engineer, Thana Division, vice Rao Saheb Bhide, transferred to Bhewndi.—Harla Joetia and two other Kolis of Chaunl Street were tried by the City Magistrate, under the special rules of the Epidemic Diseases Act, and fined Rs. 5 each, on Wednesday last. The Kolis had come from Bombay, a plague-infected district, and lived in Koliwada, at Chaunl, privately. Kali Krishna Rama and four others were also fined Rs. 2 each by the same magistrate, and for similar offences, yesterday.—Eshvantrao Tukaram, a barber, residing near the old jail, was tried by the F. C. Special Magistrate, yesterday, for assaulting Tulsi, a coolie woman. Mr. Laxuman Balal, vakil, was engaged to prosecute in the case on behalf of the complainant, the accused being undefended. The accused denies the charge laid against him, and accuses the complainant of persuading his wife, Devki, to leave his protection. The magistrate having examined several witnesses for the prosecution postponed the case for further evidence until Tuesday, the 21st instant.—Bhau Maratha, a special watchman on plague duty, belonging to the Thana Municipality, was tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, yesterday, for stealing Rs. 2 from the property belonging to a dead man, who died of plague, on Kalva Road, the other day.—There are 55 persons under observation at the Thana Segregation Camp today. Twenty Parsis, residents of Thana, and members of the Daruwalla family, who had completed the required period of detention in quarantine, were discharged early this morning by order of Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, L. M. and S., the plague authority at Thana.—The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Bandora.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.—A correspondent writes:—Two cases under the plague rules were tried by Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, this week. In one of these cases the accused, Lakhorchand Ghelia, was charged with personating one Motilal, who was under medical observation for ten days. Dr. K. N. Kalianwala prosecuted the accused. The court finding the accused guilty, fined him Rs. 10. Another case was that of a Hindu, who was charged with escaping from lawful custody, at the instance of Mr. Raynolds, the Railway police inspector, the accused being under the custody of the plague authorities. The accused, pleading guilty, was fined Rs. 3. Bai Dhaba, a Hindu woman, was tried before Mr. Fry, the Sessions Judge, and a jury, for exposing her newly-born grandchild at the Raipur Gate, and thereby causing its death. The accused having made a clear confession before the Third-Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, the jury gave an unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The learned judge, having taken a very merciful view of the case, passed a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment upon the accused. Mr. Manibhai Bhagubhai, LL.B., appeared for the Crown, and Mr. H. B. Gandevia for the defence.—Rao Bahadur Krustna Mukoram A. Mehta reverts to his former place as Judge of the Small Causes Court here from Surat, while Mr. R. B. Lalobanker Umiashanker becomes First-Class Sub-Judge with appellate powers.—The Collector's camp is here since the last two days. He leaves for Dhandhuka to-morrow.—Rao Bahadur Ramchunder I. Vyas, the Treasury Officer, was busy these last two months in disposing of income-tax appeals, which were 300 this year. Having finished this work, he has been given charge of the Daskaroi Taluka to try criminal cases in his capacity as First Class Magistrate.—The Glass Factory, recently opened by the Hon. Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal, is bought over by Rao Bahadur Keshawlal Hiralal, a Government pensioner, who also intends opening a Match factory here. In this factory, pottery works are also to be started, and efforts will be made to imitate the Chinese earthenware in polish and pattern as far as possible.—In the course of an administration suit that was disposed by Mr. Fry, the District Judge, one Mahasukh Dalal was examined as a witness who denied his own signatures and attestation in the matter of the will and other documents that were produced in the court in the same case. The judge found that the witness had committed perjury and, therefore, granted a sanction to prosecute him for perjury under section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The case was tried before the City Magistrate, when Dr. Bartholomeuz, the Civil Surgeon, deposed that the accused being old and infirm, is of intemperate habits and of a forgetful nature. The court, taking these circumstances into consideration, convicted and sentenced the accused to suffer one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 130. Mr. Bhaishanker Manibhai, solicitor, defended the accused.

CLARE ROAD CONVENT GARDEN FETE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday afternoon, a garden fete and variety entertainment were held in the compound of the Clare Road Convent, Byculla, in aid of the Convent Building, Widows' Home, and Poor School. The premises of the convent were prettily decorated for the occasion, and a string band was in attendance. A large number of friends and well-wishers of the institution took part in the proceedings, which were successfully carried through by the indefatigable energy of lady managers, Miss Johnson and Mrs. T. H. Potts. Three stalls were put up for the sale of work, refreshments, and flowers. The work stall, which was draped in blue, was under the supervision of Mrs. Hunter, assisted by about half-a-dozen young ladies, who were all dressed in blue. Mrs. Potts had the flower stall under her charge, with five young ladies, all dressed in white, to assist her. The refreshment stall, which was, perhaps, most patronised, was under the direction of Miss Johnson and her assistants, all dressed in pink. The many active little waitresses performed their part very creditably. Amusement for children was provided in the shape of merry-go-rounds, swings, and bran-pie, which were heartily enjoyed. After dusk a programme of music was gone through. Mr. F. H. Barrow led the way by giving "Oh, promise Me!" followed by "Barcarolle," by Mrs. Gawthorne, and "Love's Garden," by Mr. B. Deferee. After an interval, the same vocalists respectively gave "The Admiral's Broom," "Espanita," and "Ada's Serenade." All these songs were very well rendered, and much applauded by the audience. Another interval having elapsed, W. J. Hill's musical absurdity, entitled "Crazed," was very ably performed by Mr. A. Greenbroom, Mr. A. W. Wise, and Miss Haniston, who, respectively, took the parts of the composer, the author, maid-of-all-work.

THE OVERCROWDING OF TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your paper, to bring to the notice of the G. I. P. Railway authorities the overcrowding of the morning local trains between Kalyan and Bombay. The fact is that several Bunias, who have left Bombay on account of the plague and have temporarily settled at Dadur, Coorla, and other places, fill the local trains in the morning to their utmost capacity, and many passengers are left behind for the next train. To some of those this detention means the loss of a day's wages, and to some a sound drubbing from their superiors. I am a second class passenger, and travel daily by the up-train, which arrives at the Mazagon station at 9-41 a.m. (Bombay time), but for the last week I could not at all do this, and could not even travel by the two following trains, they all being packed. It will doubtless be a great boon to the public if the authorities concerned were to add to each train a few more second and third-class carriages, or take such steps as will prevent passengers being unnecessarily left behind.—Yours, &c.,

VEXATIOUS.

It is now definitely decided that the Uganda Rifle Corps is to be 400 strong with six British officers, namely, Commanders, an Adjutant and two wing officers. Its composition will be 200 Sikhs drawn from the regiments in the Bombay Command, and 200 Punjabi Mahomedans. As regards taking volunteers they will be called for from the 27th Baluchis, now on the way from Mombassa to Uganda, the balance being made up from India. One British officer will be taken from the 27th. Several hundred officers have sent in their names for appointment to the corps, so there will be a wide field of selection.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	9	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	0	24
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	5	0	
	Dongri	2	1	
C	Market	12	0	35
	Dhobi Talao	10	4	
	Fanaswady	12	3	
	Bhuleshwar	16	2	
	Khara Talao	7	1	
	Kumbharwada	7	1	
D	Khetwadi	6	4	15
	Girgaum	20	4	
	Chowpaty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	2	0	
E	Mazagon	4	2	44
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	0	
	Kamatipura	4	8	
	Tardeo	7	4	
	Byculla	8	2	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	4	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	5
	Worlee	2	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	5
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	113
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		12	
	Parel		12	
	Narielwadi		5	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Kapol Bania		1	
	Jain, Parel		3	
	Telegu		1	
	Soonee		1	
	Bania		15	
	Maratha		8	
	Arthur Road		15	
	Vassanjee		3	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Motlykhana		12	
	Port Trust		1	
	Police		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Batia		2	
	Bhoiwada		3	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Modh and Parwar		1	
	General Mahomedan		0	
	Nizampura		0	
	Khatri Memon		0	
	Total	147	145	255
	Same date last year	114	113	231
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	..	78

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	11
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	5	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	11	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	4	2	28
	Chuckla	7	1	
	Umarkhady	5	6	
	Dongri	4	3	
C	Market	13	6	53
	Dhobi Talao	10	8	
	Fanaswady	7	4	
	Bhuleshwar	4	1	
	Khara Talao	2	2	
	Kumbharwada	10	4	
D	Khetwady	9	2	19
	Girgaum	13	5	
	Chowpatty	1	1	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	16	0	60
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	8	0	
	Kamatipura	20	9	
	Tardeo	6	2	
	Byculla	10	10	
	First Nagpada	10	0	
F	Parel	2	1	10
	Sewree	1	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	9
	Worlee	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	5
	N.-R. & Unknown	0		
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	106
	Jain		2	
	Grant Road		9	
	Govt. Parel		10	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		3	
	Narielwadi		4	
	Anandjee Peerohuy		0	
	Jain, Parel		6	
	Maratha		12	
	Genl. Mahomedan		4	
	Bhatia		2	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		20	
	Custom Road		0	
	Dariasthan		2	
	Motlykhana		12	
	Port Trust		3	
	Police		0	
	Marwadi Fatepur		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		3	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Nizampura		1	
	Nagdevi		1	
	St. George's		0	
	Gocooldas Tejpal		0	
	J. J. Hospital		0	
	Oomer Jomal		0	
	Total	181	167	301
	Total plague deaths to date	20,623	18,178	
	Same date last year	109	112	236
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	76

ANOTHER EUROPEAN PATIENT.

Miss MacDougall, one of the nurses at the Parel Hospital, has been attacked by plague. She is to be removed to St. George's Hospital.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION AT KAMATIPURA.

On Saturday morning, Kamatipura 11th Lane was searched by the Plague Committee. Two hundred men of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry supplied the cordon round the locality. Over four hundred houses were examined and two cases of plague and five of relapsing fever were discovered. The inspection lasted for three hours.

POLICE PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

A plague hospital for the men employed in the Bombay Police Force was opened, on Saturday, at Foras Road. Dr. Sidney Smith is in charge of the hospital. One patient, the son of a policeman, was admitted into the hospital, yesterday.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the medical officers of the various districts to the Plague Committee, on Saturday morning, stated that in the Colaba District two cases of suspicious fever were detected and removed to hospitals. A dead body was examined and the cause of death was assigned to plague. In the Fort District five cases were recorded as under: two dead bodies were examined and the cause of death was plague; Ghoga Street, Frere Road, and Cama Street each showed a single case of plague. In the Mandvie Ward eleven cases of plague were detected and removed to different hospitals. No deaths were recorded. In C Ward (south), the Market section showed twelve cases and nine deaths; Dhobie Talao section sixteen cases and eight deaths; and the Fanaswady section fourteen cases and nine deaths. Twenty-two contacts were removed to the Wari Bundar Camp. In the same ward (north) one case and one death were recorded in the Kumbharwada section; two cases and four deaths in the Khara Talao section; and six cases and eleven deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. In D ward (west) a case of plague was reported from the Walkeshwar section and two deaths were recorded in the Gamdavie section. In the same ward (east) fourteen cases were detected and removed to different hospitals. No deaths were recorded. In E ward (east) three cases of plague, two of suspicious fever, and two deaths were recorded. In the same ward Nagpada sections showed two cases and one death, and the Tardeo section three cases and six deaths. In the Parel and Mahim wards four cases of plague and three deaths were registered.

Yesterday's reports showed that in the Colaba District a case of plague was detected at the Municipal Sweeper's Lines, at 1st Koli Lane. In the Fort District thirteen cases were recorded, the localities responsible being: three cases on Hornby Road, two in Mody Street; two in the Bazaar Gate Street; and one each in Bakehouse Lane, Bank Street, Borah Bazaar Street (fatal), Mungesh Senoi Street, Cama Street, and non-residence. One of these patients was removed to the Parsee Fever hospital and the rest to the different plague hospitals. In the Mandvie Ward five cases of plague and one death due to the same disease were recorded. In C Ward (north), Kumbharwada showed eight cases and two deaths; Khara Talao, three cases and no deaths, and Bhuleshwar three cases and two deaths. In the same ward (south) ten cases and nine deaths were recorded in the Market section; eleven cases and nine deaths in the Dhobie Talao section; and seven cases and five deaths in the Fanaswady section. The reports from D Ward were not available. In E Ward, the Kamatipura section showed two cases of plague and five of suspicious fever, all of which were removed to hospitals. Three deaths from plague were recorded. The reports from the remaining sections of the ward were not available. In the Parel and Mahim districts two cases of plague and one of suspicious fever were removed to hospitals and two deaths were recorded.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

On Saturday 1,200 persons were detained in the Modikhana Camp, and 412 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

On Saturday 84 deaths were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,184 patients remaining in them under treatment.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bungalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Saturday, was:—Khojas 67, and other nationalities 10. Total to date.—Khojas 5,759, and other nationalities 1,358. Grand total 7,117. Out of 5,759 Khojas, 1,452 are re-inoculated.

New Regulations for application to vessels arriving at Aden are notified.

Owing to a case of bubonic plague having occurred in the G. I. P. Railway Company's quarters, at Parel, on Friday afternoon, it was deemed advisable to close the grounds to the public, and to utilise the ground for the case. Unfortunately the late hour at which this was made known gave no time to the secretary to inform the public of the postponement.

MEMORIAL TO MR. W. C. RAND.

ON Saturday, the 29th January, Mr. H. M. Birdwood unveiled, in Dulwich Church, in the presence of a congregation, numbering about 400 persons, a mural tablet erected in memory of the late Mr. Rand, from designs by Mr. Barry, the Architect of the Church. Among the congregation were the church wardens, Mr. J. R. Manning and Mr. Burch, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I., Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., Mr. Alexander Rogers, Mr. Vidal, Sir M. M. Bhownagri, M.P., Dr. Rand, Mr. Meade, Mr. Ommanney, Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G., Mr. Baines, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.I.E., Dr. R. A. Birdwood, Mr. Burls, Mr. Barry, Mr. F. R. Birdwood, Rev. Dr. Douglas Scott, Rev. Canon Daniell, Rev. Canon Carver, Mr. Gelkes (head-master of Dulwich College), Mr. J. F. Franklin, Mr. Milbourne Clerk, Mr. A. Macmorran, Q.C.; Dr. Batten, Dr. Reynolds Ray, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Parnel, Col. Sherlock, the Rev. J. P. Addison, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wallace, J.P., Mrs. Cama, Mr. Merwanjee R. Boyce, and Mr. Eason. The tablet is of brass, framed in ornamental alabaster, and bears the following inscription:—

"Erected by friends and parishioners in memory of Walter Charles Rand, of the Indian Civil Service, eldest son of John Rand, F.R.C.S., of this parish. In February, 1897, he was appointed Special Commissioner for the suppression of the plague at Poona, where, after faithfully discharging his duty, he was treacherously shot when returning from the Governor's reception on the day of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and died of the wound on 3rd July following, aged 31 years." "For the past four months Mr. Rand has laboured with devotion and success to free the city of Poona from the plague. He has merited the esteem of all the inhabitants of that city, and in him his Excellency the Governor-in-Council feels that he loses a tried and valuable officer.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*" "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

The unveiling ceremony was preceded by an impressive religious service, with special lessons, psalms, anthem, and hymns, at the close of which the Vicar, the Rev. H. J. Pulley, referred to the untimely death of Mr. Rand, at Poona, and to the wish of his friends to raise a monument to his memory in the church, with which he and his family had been associated for many years, and in the neighbourhood where he had spent his early years while at Dulwich College. The sad circumstances of his death were widely known, and the sympathy of all classes with the family was deep and sincere; and a large number of the parishioners, on hearing of the proposal for erecting this memorial, desired to join in the movement, and thus to show how truly they appreciated the good work done by Mr. Rand for the plague-stricken people of a large city in the face of much opposition. It was a melancholy satisfaction to them all to be present, and to take part in the ceremony which had brought them together.

The arrangements for the ceremony were made by the Vicar, in co-operation with the church wardens, Mr. Manning (who was formerly Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, at Bombay), and Mr. Burch.

After proceeding to the west end of the church, with the clergy, the church wardens, and the choir, Mr. Birdwood stood near the tablet, and said:—

My Friends,—Before I unveil the monument which has been erected in this church to the memory of the late Walter Charles Rand, I should like, with your permission, to express, however, inadequately, the thoughts which I believe to be uppermost in the minds of all of us here assembled. The occasion is necessarily sad; for we cannot recall without deep sorrow the tragic event which took from us—only a few months ago—in the prime of life and in the fulness of his powers, one who was well-known to many of us and well beloved by those who knew him,—one, moreover, who, in his short life, was called upon to deal with affairs of public moment of peculiar difficulty, and so discharge the duty as to inspire the hope that a career of continued public usefulness was opening out before him. That prospect was not, however, to be realized; and we, with our imperfect vision and limited outlook, can only think of him as of one who is gone before his time. We cannot but mourn. But though the loss be grievous,—and unspeakably grievous to those who were the nearest to him,—yet we should not be true to ourselves, to our country or to our faith, if we allowed any cloud of sorrow to hide from us the brightness of the fact that Mr. Rand, while serving his Queen and his country in a distant land, always remained true to his early training and to the best traditions of that branch of the public service to which he belonged, and that in him we had yet another Englishman added to the great company of those who by their lives and conduct have given proof which cannot be gainsaid that England is mindful of the welfare of the people of India and sends men to represent her there who are faithful exponents of her beneficence and protecting care. Many of you knew Walter Charles Rand from his childhood; and you know, therefore, that his life was moulded by the associations and the discipline of an English home, a great English school, and a great English college, and that, while making the best possible use of his intellectual opportunities at Dulwich and Balliol, as was shown by the high place taken by him in the class lists, he developed also an earnestness of purpose and a strength of character which fitted him for the responsibilities of Indian official life, and especially for the position of Plague Commissioner at Poona during a period of unusual perplexity and trouble. We have it on the testimony of those who saw his work there and were capable of forming a sound judgment that he organized measures for the repression of the plague with admirable skill and forethought, and that he carried them out in the face of ignorant and prejudiced opposition with calmness and firmness and at the same time with the utmost consideration for the poor sufferers and their relatives. He neither sought praise nor feared blame, but worked in a spirit of unselfish devotion for the good of others; nor would the thought of danger ever have deterred him for one moment from the path of duty any more than the sad circumstances of his death will deter others like-minded with him from following in his steps. For to such blest spirits, to such adventurous spirits,

"One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name."

Nor will the example be lost on the Indian people. The members of Mr. Rand's family have, from time to time, received pathetic evidence of the regard and affection in which he was held by those who were most closely in contact with him; and there can be no doubt that the expressions of sympathy which were received from all parts of the Presidency of Bombay, and of the people's detestation of the foul crimes which marred the joy of the Jubilee celebrations were spontaneous indications of such an appreciation of British rule as cannot fail to be strengthened by the remembrance of services rendered at a time of great popular distress. We need not doubt also that the members of the Indian Civil Service and those associated with them in the arduous duties of civil administration will hear with satisfaction of the pious act of the parishioners of Dulwich in raising this memorial in honour of their comrade. It will be an encouragement to many of them to know that, though they are far away, they are not forgotten, and that the interests and the occupations of their lives are not a matter of indifference to their countrymen. I deem it a high privilege to have been admitted to take part in the ceremony which has brought us together this afternoon.

The tablet was then unveiled, and Mr. Meade, one of the Police Magistrates of London, and chairman of the committee of subscribers, thanked all who had helped in the movement for erecting the tablet.

LORD HARRIS ON FRONTIER POLICY.

LORD HARRIS, speaking on Jan. 31 at Southend, said those who criticised the forward policy of the Government scarcely knew what it meant. The Ministerial policy with regard to India simply arose out of a desire to protect our fellow-subjects in various parts of the world. On our side we had law, order, and a regular code of laws; but on the other side the tribes recognised only force. When the tribesmen on the other side got short of cash or cattle or camels they came over to our side and "lifted" some, and very often they could not be recovered. What was to be done? Were our fellow-subjects on this side of the frontier, because they had brown skins instead of white, to be entirely neglected? That was not the way in which we had built up this British Empire. They must make the tribes respect the British flag. They could not make omelettes without breaking eggs, and they were not going to protect our fellow-subject on this side without using arms on the other. This was the most arduous campaign that was ever undertaken, and for the first time we had to meet Oriental tribes, armed with modern weapons of precision, and trained, many of them, in the science of war. Continuing, Lord Harris said the Army was never so popular as the Navy, and therefore the Army should be made more attractive. A soldier in uniform was often discouraged from attending various places, and consequently it could be well understood why recruiting was difficult. The abolition of deferred pay would not be popular, as numbers of men were grateful for the few pounds which they received before they found work.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

THE Secretary of State's despatch on frontier affairs, which bears the date January 28th, has been placed at the disposal of the Press. The course of events from the outbreak in Tochi up to the close of the first phase of the Tirah Campaign is reviewed. Lord George Hamilton does not say a word in condemnation of the officers who should have foreseen the various risings. Regarding the Mohmand outbreak he writes: It appears that this attack was not so entirely unexpected as that made upon Malakand, and the Commissioner of Peshawar as well as the Hindu residents of the village (Shankarghar) had been warned to expect it, but by the time the troops arrived from Peshawar the enemy were found in occupation of the low hills near Shabkadr, from which they were dislodged with some loss on our part on the 8th August. Commenting on the Afridi-Orakzai outbreak, Lord George Hamilton says:

Reports were current sometimes of an impending Afridi rising and sometimes of a coalition between them and the Orakzai. Sir Richard Udny was, however, not disposed to credit these rumours, and on the 20th August you informed me by telegram that the reports which you had already transmitted to me appeared to be very much exaggerated. In a later telegram of the same date you reported a gathering of Orakzai in the hills north of Samana, but no disturbance in the Khyber. Two days after this reassuring news you informed me that a large hostile gathering of Afridis was then approaching the Khyber, and on the 23rd August I learnt that Ali Musjid and Fort Maude were being attacked by them. Ali Masjid was captured and burnt that day, and on the 25th Landi Kotal was wrested from its garrison of Khyber Rifles, and the Pass was completely closed for traffic.

The Secretary of State does not dwell upon the details of the Tirah Campaign, but he speaks of the excellent conduct of the troops, and says Her Majesty's Government heard with the highest satisfaction not only of the alacrity with which loyal offers of help were made by the Native Chiefs, but of the conspicuous part taken by the Imperial Service Troops in the operations. Sympathy is expressed with the Raja of Kapurthala for the unfortunate catastrophe in Karmana defile.

Lord George Hamilton, in considering the causes of the various risings, agrees with the Government of India that the Tochi affair was owing to tribal quarrels; elsewhere fanaticism principally accounted for the proceedings of the Swatis, Utman Khels, Mohmands, Afridis, Orakzai, and other Pathan tribes. It is observed that there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the part of officers all along the whole of the disturbed border that the outbreaks generally were of fanatical origin. The prominent part played by the Hadda mullah is referred to at length, and it is also pointed out that the circulation of two books, published at Kabul, of a tone and character that must inevitably have stimulated the fanatical spirit of wild and ignorant tribesmen, had also had its effect. The Hadda mullah even so late as September 2nd was trying to rekindle the sparks which had died out in Swat, and was impudently promising external assistance in an early renewal of the rising. At one time reference was made to the victories achieved by Mahomedans in Europe, and at another the active intervention of the Amir of Kabul was promised by this unscrupulous preacher and his fellow-workers. It was evident that the work of delimiting the frontier under the Durand agreement furnished the religious preachers with materials for stirring up alarm and jealousy among the tribes, who were thus persuaded to connect the delimitation with ulterior designs upon their independence that were in no way contemplated by the Government. The Secretary of State remarks: The work of marking out a frontier line through hundreds of miles of wild tribal country could not fail to arouse such suspicions, notwithstanding the scrupulous observance by you of the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government in 1894 with a view to avoiding interference with the tribes. I have every reason to believe your Government has carefully kept within the scope of the operations sanctioned by my predecessor in his despatch of 24th August, 1894, to enable you adequately to fulfil your obligations in regard to your own territory and the trade routes which go through it, and to the Amir, and to the well affected amongst tribesmen themselves. Although it is probable that the steps taken by you to delimitate the frontier under the Kabul agreement of 1893 gave to the Hadda mullah and others an opportunity for misrepresenting your policy by associating it with an intention of depriving the tribesmen of their existing independence, I do not think that this necessary work could have been carried out with greater circumspection and caution.

The most important part of the Despatch is that relating to future frontier policy. Lord George Hamilton states: "The duties imposed upon your Government by the advance of British influence and by the consequent contact with the territory occupied by the Pathan tribes may be roughly classified under three heads. First, the police and administrative protection to be given to the British districts in the immediate vicinity of the tribal country; secondly, the strict exclusion of extraneous interference from the tribal area that has been placed by a formal agreement within the British sphere of political influence; and lastly, the fulfilment of our obligations towards Afghanistan, and the safeguarding of the natural frontiers of India." No attempt is made to lay down set of uniform rules for the guidance of the Government of India, as it is said this might defeat the main object of the general policy which Her Majesty's Government desire to pursue, namely, to show they are as determined to respect the rights of others as they are able to enforce their own. At the same time certain leading principles underlying frontier policy are detailed, to which Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adhere.

First the extent and difficulty of the mountainous border of India render it expedient that posts and cantonments should be limited to those positions only which are indispensable to the fulfilment of the policy just indicated. In a telegram of October 13th 1897, the Secretary of State said: "You will agree with me that in the present circumstances internal, external, political, and financial no new responsibility should be undertaken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities, and the protection of the British Indian border. I also think the present opportunity should be used for defining our permanent positions and policy. Some modification of the existing arrangement, especially with a view to the concentration of the force, will no doubt be necessary." In referring to this telegram Lord George Hamilton says: "In making any such modifications of existing arrangements I wish to impress upon your Excellency the advisability of establishing regular troops nowhere except in such posts or localities and under such conditions as will enable them to promptly repel any attacks upon them, and of making the local or tribal levies assume, as far as is possible, the aspect of a police rather than of a military force. It will be necessary in framing these arrangements that an estimate of the cost of frontier defence including the charges for tribal services, should be prepared and transmitted to me, since full regard must be had to financial considerations. It is not sufficient that the measures proposed should be desirable, it is necessary that the gain should be commensurate with the expense.

INTERFERENCE TO BE AVOIDED.

The second principle upon which stress should be laid is the avoidance of any interference with the tribes which can be avoided with due regard to the interests already set forth. It was for this latter reason that after full consideration the Secretary of State was unable to give his consent to the imposition of a tribute upon the Afridis and Orakzai. He says: I recognise the force of the arguments used in favour of such a visible assertion of responsibilities incurred under the Durand Convention. It is not improbable that the regular payment of even a nominal tribute might strengthen the hands of the tribal leaders against the teachings of their mullahs, and against fanatical outbursts; the fear of an enhancement of tribute might at times restrain the evil-disposed amongst the tribesmen. But, on the other hand, it is desirable to avoid giving any countenance to the idea that the Government means to administer the tribal country, or to enclose it within provincial limits. Moreover, I apprehend that the imposition of even a nominal tribute might rankle in the minds of the Pathan tribes, furnish disaffected persons with material for imputing to the British Government designs which it does not contemplate, and above all, might enable the tribes to choose their own time for refusing payment and thus for openly defying authority." In such a case, the despatch states: "The only means of enforcing your demand besides punitive expeditions and blockades might be the imposition of direct administrative control, or, in the last resort, annexation of fresh tracts of country. But the extension of your direct administration across the border involves an increase of responsibilities which it has always been our policy to avoid, and annexation would imply a still larger addition to your civil and military establishments, with a very serious and growing burden upon your financial resources. On the other hand the fear of occupation is undoubtedly a deterrent to the commission of acts of violence, and it may prove an influence on the side of order which should not be wholly thrown aside."

On the question of disarmament Lord George Hamilton entirely approves of the terms of peace which require the tribe that has resorted to arms to surrender as large a number of arms as may reasonably be demanded, but he pronounces against permanent disarmament, as the tribe could not exist without the means of defence. Her Majesty's Government are alive to the fact that the tribes have access to large quantities of arms of precision and ammunition, and to control this traffic is an object of great importance. The Secretary of State considers that a systematic inquiry into the sources of supply, whether through Indian arsenals and factories or by means of illicit importation, should be instituted.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE KHYBER.

The despatch concludes as follows: "The maintenance of the Khyber Pass as a safe artery of communication and of trade is an essential measure, whether viewed from the standpoint of your obligations to the Amir, or from that of the protection of British subjects. It may be that as a military route others may be preferred to this Pass, but under any circumstances retention of an effective control over the Khyber is essential, and accordingly in your letter of the 4th of October addressed to Sir William Lockhart you desired him to announce to the Afridis your intention to reopen the Pass in such a manner as you might consider most desirable. I approved of this intimation, and on the 3rd of November I authorised your consideration of any scheme for improving or realigning the present road, provided that any changes of importance should be reported to me. I have not yet received your report, but whilst I agree that the arrangements which have hitherto subsisted with the tribesmen have been cancelled by their own violent breach of them, I trust that it may still be possible to give the Afridis some share in your new scheme, and thus to enlist their good will and assistance in the future protection of the road. But I do not consider that your Government is bound in any way by the engagements which the Afridis so deliberately broke. Whilst her Majesty's Government therefore adhere to the general policy of avoiding interference with the independent tribal organisations or with the domestic affairs of the Afridis, the safety of the Pass must be the paramount consideration in any reconstruction of your arrangements with the tribes. The march of events in Central Asia and Afghanistan and the recent occurrences along our borders have tended to elucidate the problem to be solved. Facts have taken the place of surmise, and successive engagements or assurances have defined the legitimate spheres and responsibilities of the Governments interested. The recent outbreak of fanaticism in response to the propagands of the mullahs has revealed a source of danger deeper rooted and wider spread than was suspected, whilst on other hand the leniency of the terms of submission imposed upon the recalcitrant tribes and the manifest reluctance of your Government to interfere with their independence or customs of self-Government cannot fail to gradually allay any suspicions they might previously have entertained of the intentions of the Indian Government. The immediate difficulty to be dealt with is not so much associated with the apprehension of interference from without as with that of restlessness within the area of our influence. Your Excellency will doubtless give full weight to this change in the situation, and devote your foremost attention to that portion of the question which has thus prominently asserted itself.

"I desire, in conclusion, to express on the part of Her Majesty's Government their high approval of the manner in which Your Excellency's Government has met an arduous crisis and of the success which has attended the various military operations conducted on the North West Frontier under conditions of extreme difficulty, upon which a separate communication will be made to you. Not only was the rising one of unprecedented extent and violence, which, moreover, occurred at the most trying season of the year, but your resources were already taxed to the utmost by the necessity for carrying on at the same time a campaign against widespread famine in India, and for dealing with the plague, which had appeared in several parts of the Empire. The contingency that frontier disturbances may arise at a time when attention is being devoted to other important affairs must always have a certain weight in balancing the considerations which should determine your policy in that quarter. It adds weight to the conclusion that no new responsibility should be undertaken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities and the protection of the Indian border."

THE POSITION IN THE KHYBER.

WRITING from Alimusjid, on 14th February, the correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—We have all now made up our minds to a lengthened stay in the Khyber, as most of our transport, so we hear, has been sent to the third Brigade from Tara, the transport depot near Pubbi, and so we have begun to devise games and amusements.

The drums of the Derbyshire and Royal Sussex Regiments play selections during alternate week's in a central and open spot in the camp, whither we resort every evening at "Retreat," and listen to the pleasant music which these Regiments have kindly supplied us with. "Rounders" is in full swing and there are usually two games on at the same time daily, so what with our round of piquets in the day time and games in the afternoon we endeavour to pass the time somehow or other.

The eighty "marauders" who were reported to have come into the Khyber last week at last have paid us a visit which might have ended differently but for the coolness of the piquet composed of men of the Sussex Regiment.

A new piquet, which had been placed on the north-eastern heights of the camp, was attacked on the night of the 7th instant by about a dozen Afridis at about 9 p.m. The attack was most bold and determined, the assailants probably having watched the piquet during the day time from the heights above and counted the numbers, and calculated against the chances of any help from the camp being sent, which would have been impossible to give at night time. The attack was kept up for one and-a-half hours, the post being most pluckily held by a handful of six men of the Royal Sussex Regiment under a N. C. O., by name Sergeant Finucane, but for whose presence of mind and coolness the whole number might have been cut up, cut off as they were from all intercourse with the camp. The natural position of the piquet was exceedingly strong, with perpendicular cliffs on two sides and a narrow neck to the front, where to miss one's footing would have meant a broken neck, but on a cloudy night these Afridis climbed up in a most wonderful manner: They commenced the attack by firing single shots, wounding one man out of the six in two places, after which they crept up close under the face of the cliffs, taking cover behind boulders, and threw stones into the sangar. Sergeant Finucane, with the five men left, fixed bayonets and kept his men well in hand, ordering them not to fire hurriedly. The enemy apparently were rather taken aback by the cool, collected and accurate fire they received when they showed themselves, and were probably afraid to try and rush the sangar in the face of it, so on the clouds disappearing and the moon coming out, they departed. General Hart visited the piquet as soon as daylight appeared, inquired into the circumstances of the attack from the men themselves, and warmly praised Sergeant Finucane for his coolness and courage in a most critical position. He has I believe been recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal, which all are agreed he has thoroughly earned.

General Hart inspected the Royal Sussex Regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cabs, on the morning of the 8th instant, and after carefully inspecting every Company addressed the Battalion, informing officers and men that he was very well pleased with their turn out; that he considered the men looking very well and fit for further service and their behaviour on rearguard action and picquet had merited his perfect confidence in the battalion. Then entering into detail of the attack on the piquet the previous night furnished by the Battalion, he again praised the conduct of Sergeant Finucane and his six men.

On the 9th instant the 3rd P. I. arrived from Jumrud and took up their old quarters in Ali Musjid fort. We now have the full Brigade here. The same evening orders came for the making of a good camel road over the Choura Pass to Choura next day, which, however, was cancelled owing to important *Jirgahs* being expected that way from China *en route* for Jumrud. General Hart took out all the officers off duty three days ago to our advanced piquet on the Landi Kotal side to discuss the best means of withdrawing the piquets, having regard to possible positions which might be likely to be occupied by the enemy. The ground was walked over, and each position pointed out its advantages and disadvantages threshed out, the probable movements of the enemy discussed, and the military and tactical situation explained. All were agreed to having spent a most pleasant and profitable morning, and camp was reached about 3 p.m.

News from authentic sources has been received that General Hart when laying his trap for the Afridis who cut the wire daily, in the middle of last month very nearly caught sixteen of them, and they only escaped being caught in the cordon of troops drawn round by the skin of their teeth, which goes to show that it is possible now and then to get within reach of them. Other reports also say that three of the enemy, on the night of their attack on our piquet, received wounds. We hope sincerely it is true, as they will have then got more than they gave, which unfortunately is seldom the case.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

GEN. SIR HENRY W. NORMAN attended at the Army Medical School at Netley on Jan. 31 to present the prizes won in the recent examinations for the Army Medical Staff. The following is the list of surgeons on probation of the medical staff of the British Army who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:—Browne Mason, 5322 marks, who gained the MacLean prize for clinical and ward work; Penny, 5099, who gained the pathology and Parkes memorial bronze medal; Watts 4756; Martin, 4519; Bern 4291; Carroll 4125; Macpherson, 4069; Gwynn 4055; O'Grady 4026; Young, 3,945; Burke, 3808; Lowsley, 3597; Lupton, 3520; Carter, 3497; Ross, 3493; P. H. Collingwood, 3120; O'Gorman, 3795. Indian Medical Service:—Delany, 5754 marks, gained the pathology and Herbert prize; Rai, 5619, gained the Montefiore medal and prize of twenty guineas, and the De Chaumont prize in hygiene; O'Meara, 5392, gained the Martin memorial gold medal; Tate, 5072, the second Montefiore prize in surgery; Douglas, 5460; Baird, 5050; Gage, 4892; Laing, 4857; Macpherson 4851; Hood, 4844; Sargent, 4784; Cox, 4779; Condon, 4740; Gidney, 4541; Kirkpatrick, 4619; Fayrer, 4432; Chitale, 4421; Lethbridge, 4415.

Sir Henry Norman, in presenting the prizes, urged them not to consider that they had learned everything they ought to know, for there were matters which would come under their notice from which they would derive more knowledge every day of their career. He referred to the great progress that had been made in the army medical service of Japan in recent years, and said Japan was as well up in surgical knowledge as any European country.

An address by Sir Joseph Fayrer concluded the proceedings.

END OF THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Amalgamated Society met the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Federation at the Hotel Metropole on Jan. 28, when the results of the ballot of the men were laid on the table, and proved to be favourable on the whole to the acceptance of the employers' terms. It was then agreed that the vacancies in the various shops within the control of the federated owners should be thrown open on Jan. 31. Work appears to have been generally resumed. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have issued a manifesto stating that 28,588 votes were recorded in favour of accepting the employers' terms, and 13,727 against. The *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following interesting table of the ballots:—

	Ayes.	Noes.	Total Votes.
First ballot	752	68,936	69,718
Second ballot	1,991	54,083	55,074
Last ballot	28,588	13,727	42,315

The advantages which each party to the dispute will regard as accruing to their respective sides are thus summarised by the *Daily News*:—

What the employers gain.—(1.) Absolute victory on the hour's question. (2.) Greater freedom regarding use of machines. (3.) Greater freedom to introduce systems of piece-work. (4.) Extension of overtime limit, where restrictions are now imposed. (5.) Declaration against disputes on mere questions of the demarcation of work.

What the Engineers gain.—(1.) Definite recognition of the right of Unions to make collective bargains as to conditions of employment for shops, and districts and nationally. (2.) Creation of local Conciliation Boards. (3.) General recognition of specific overtime limit. (4.) Recognition, to some extent, of the principles of a minimum wage; and extra payment for extra exertion in piece-work.

FRAUDULENT HINDUS IN FRANCE.

Two young Hindus, whose names are given as Pharat-Chandru, twenty, and Ghosh-Serat-Nath, twenty-two, and who lay claim to gentle birth were tried at the Ninth Police Court Paris on Jan. 29, on a charge of fraud. According to their statement they had come to France to finish their education but the Public Prosecutor maintained they went about it in a very peculiar manner. Both at Rouen and in Paris they were in the habit of ordering clothes, arms, and particularly champagne, for which it was alleged in evidence they paid in cheques on the "Hutchinson Bank London" without previously depositing therein the amount to cover. The Court refused to admit the plea of "inexperience," and sentenced Pharat-Chandru to eight and his friend to twelve months imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

THE *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 1:—"England has definitely withdrawn her condition requiring the opening of Ta-lien-wan." Other Pekin telegrams report that Great Britain has ordered the withdrawal of British vessel from Port Arthur, and that the Chinese Government are citing a secret treaty between Russia and China as the reason for the presence of the Russian ships at Port Arthur. On the other hand Reuter's Agency understands that, in consequence of the Germans having occupied Kiao-chau, the Chinese Government were unable to offer the Russian squadron the facilities it enjoyed last year for wintering at that place, and, therefore, made arrangements for the Tsar's fleet to take up its winter quarters at Port Arthur. All statements as to a Russian occupation of the place have, it is stated, no foundation. The Chinese Government would, it is understood, be equally willing to show British warships an anchorage at Port Arthur, should such accommodation be required.

The existence of a secret treaty between China and Russia was announced in the London *Globe* of Oct. 29, 1895 in the appended telegram from a correspondent in the Far East:—

Last autumn Wong-Chi-Chuan was appointed by an Imperial Edict on a mission to Russia, for the purpose of congratulating the new Tsar on his accession to the Throne. This, at least, was the ostensible purpose, but the real object of the Envoy was to convey to St. Petersburg a secret treaty conceding to Russia the right to carry the Great Siberian Railway through Manchuria to Vladivostok, with a branch from Tsitsikar and Moukden to Port Arthur. China reserves to herself the right to purchase the railways twenty years hence. China also concedes to Russia the right of anchorage for her fleet in Port Arthur. A Russian fleet of fourteen vessels arrived at Port Arthur yesterday. At a farewell banquet in Vladivostok, on Sept. 27, the Governor-General stated that a portion of the fleet would now be permanently stationed at Port Arthur. The Governor and the Admiral in charge at Vladivostok confirmed this statement.

Telegraphing from Odessa on Jan. the 26, the *Times* correspondent announced that arrangements were being made for transporting from that port, as soon as possible, upwards of 10,000 men to the Far East.

Later information is to the effect, that a Russian armed steamer with 1,800 soldiers and 600 emigrants has passed through the Bosphorus on her way to Vladivostok.

From Shanghai it is asserted that several thousand Russian troops have entered Manchuria with the consent of the Pekin Government.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent cabled on Jan. 31:—

I learn that Russia and Germany, in combination, have resolved to issue a Chinese loan of 100,000,000 roubles, and the pourparlers upon this subject between the two Powers have now come to a conclusion. China has agreed that the Chinese Eastern Railway system shall be connected with the network of Russian Railways in two directions across Manchuria, with the Trans-Baikal and Oussourijsky lines. The tracks which will join the Russian railways will be constructed as regards 440 versts (275 miles) on account of the Trans-Baikal line, and as regards 95 versts (60 miles) on account of the Oussourijsky line. Russia, moreover, has found it necessary to form in the basin of the river Amoor stations of navigation and commerce, for the facilitation of her shipping scheme on the rivers Sonlika and Amoor. For the Russian lines which are to be united with the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Government is purchasing for service on the section from the Onon station, on the Trans-Baikal line, as far as the Chinese line, forty-four eight-wheeled locomotives, forty passenger carriages 453 goods waggons, and 153 open trucks. For the line from Nikolsk station, on the South Oussourijsky line the Government is buying ten eight-wheeled locomotives, eighteen passenger carriages, 149 goods waggons, and fifty open trucks. All the goods waggons will be constructed in such a way as to be capable of use for military purposes. If one may judge by these preparations, the lines are destined to serve principally strategic ends.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 1: "The Chinese Eastern Railway will be connected by two lines with the Russian railway system. The first will run from the Onon station on the Trans-Baikal Railway, a distance of 340 versts, and the second from the station of Nikolskoe, on the Ussuri Railway, 95 versts distant, to the eastern frontier of Manchuria."

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 2:—"Colonel Woronoff, the Russian military adviser to the Chinese Government, has commenced his duties. It is announced that the German military instructors have received notification of the non-renewal of their contracts."

Mr. G. Kaminsky, Agent of the Russian Ministry of Finance, has drawn attention to the following paragraph in the report on the Russian Budget for 1898 addressed to the Tsar by M. de Witte:—The chief support of the economic and financial progress of Russia consists in the peaceable and just foreign policy of our Emperors; the testament left by the late Emperor and the sincere love of peace manifested by your Imperial Majesty stand as a guarantee that the foreign policy of Russia will be free from aggressive tendencies, to the advantage of our country, and thus no dangers menace our financial and economic position.

GERMAN PROJECTS IN THE FAR EAST.

The German Government has demanded in compensation for the murder of the German sailor on sentry duty at a place within its military jurisdiction some further concessions in regard to railways in Shantung. The Chinese state that the case was one of justifiable homicide, consequent upon the sailor's own misconduct.

In accordance with an Imperial Cabinet order, dated January 27, the administration of the territory adjoining Kiao-chau Bay which has been ceded to Germany by treaty is now entrusted to the Imperial Chancellor, as represented by the Imperial Admiralty. The tasks of the immediate future, such as surveying, lighting, and marking out the harbour and channel with buoys naturally fall within the province of the naval authorities. This arrangement, however, is only provisional, and the administration will eventually be subordinated to the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office.

The German Emperor has addressed a letter of thanks to the nation for the congratulations and loyal wishes received by his Majesty on the occasion of his birthday last week. The letter is dated from the Castle, Berlin, Jan. 31, and is published through the Chancellor's Office. After expressing his gratitude for the tokens of "faithful attachment and unshaken confidence" which binds his people to him, His Majesty proceeds:—But I have also observed with gratification, from the enthusiastic expression of allegiance how the latest success of our endeavours to secure for German interests abroad an adequate protection and the means of sound development has found a joyous echo in every patriotic heart and, above all, in the hearts of those Germans who are living far from the Fatherland. My planning and thinking ("mein Sin en und Denken") shall, under God Almighty, still be directed to that goal to the furtherance and encouragement of the safety and the welfare of the Empire.

The Gefion, it appears, missed the two colliers which were ordered to wait for her at Socotra. The colliers, after waiting at Socotra for a week—the time stipulated in the contract—returned to Aden. When the Gefion and the Deutschland arrived off the island, they found to their dismay that there was no coal to be had. Hence (says the *Shipping Telegraph*) one had to cast anchor while the other cruised round to find the colliers.

A bill was submitted to the German Reichstag on Feb. 1 proposing to increase the subvention to the North German Lloyd from £220,000 to £295,000 per annum. In return the company is to open a regular fortnightly service of steamers to Eastern Asia.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The German papers regard Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Jan. 29, as evidence that England is beginning to call a halt in the East Asian question, and is becoming more and more familiar with the idea of coming to terms with Russia in China, especially as some inclination to the same policy is manifested by Russia herself.

The *North-German Gazette*, in a review of the progress of Russia in the Transcaspian sphere, says the Empire of the Tsar for economic reasons is bound to extend its dominion southward toward the Bosphorus, the Arabian Sea, and the Yellow Sea. While the endeavours of Russia are described as prompted by the dictate of self-preservation, England is represented as only inspired by "the desire to maintain her possessions in distant lands and to increase her commerce and her wealth." The following is the view of the future in which the German semi-official organ indulges:—

The aims of the two Powers, may in course of time, involve a conflict, and it is not a matter of doubt that Russia will devote her whole efforts to the execution of her plans, for the simple reason that their realisation is for her a question of life and death. The most pointed antagonism between Russia and England will be brought to an issue in the question of the Arabian Sea, because in that quarter not only commercial but territorial questions affecting England have to be considered. Russia accordingly is making the most thorough preparations for the establishment of a basis for her further advance southward. Her plan is to open up territory which extends from the Caspian Sea, to Kokand and to develop its resources by means of a railway." At present, it is true, this railway can only serve the interests of peace in extending civilisation and in developing trade. Its improvement, however, and final transformation into a line for strategic purposes are only a question of time. "Russia," finally adds the semi-official organ, "will in her prudent manner wait for this moment, until she has made her further progress southward, and one may conclude with certainty that England, deeply engaged as she is, has no intention of bringing about an immediate collision with Russia on their Central Asiatic frontier."

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 31:—In proposing the toast of the Emperor's health, on his Majesty's birthday, at Lauterberg, in the Harz Mountains, Major von Wissman, lately Governor of German East Africa, said that the Emperor had not only preserved what the country possessed but had increased it. The new acquisition in China did not embrace a vast extent of territory, but it was a point from which Germany could enter into competition with all the European Powers. He believed that a few decades hence it would be shown that the new possession would yield better results than thousands of square miles in other German colonies. It was a settlement which would offer Germans a new home, "a territory of incomparable value."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has conversed with a Russian Admiral, who has been appointed to the post of Chief of Squadron, concerning the situation in the East. This officer is reported to have said:—Great Britain has declared her intention of abiding by the principle that "the commerce of China shall be free to all." I do not know in what light this dictum is viewed by the Chinese, to whom the English are offering, almost by force, a loan of £12,000,000, but we in Europe are well aware that Great Britain, under the cloak of disinterestedness and freedom of trade, seeks to carry out the same policy as in Egypt. On this account Russia will not permit the opening of a new port either at Port Arthur or at the neighbouring place, Ta-lien-wan. We shall soon see that Germany will say the same thing with regard to Kiao-chau and the Bay of Sam Sa, upon which she has her eye; while France will prevent the opening of Siangtine and Nankin as free ports, Russia, France, and Germany will permit no European Power whatsoever to carry out any such attempt upon their interests, under the pretext of encouraging China-European trade, for under that condition the Power in question would become the real mistress of China, directing both her politics and her finances.

The same correspondent reports the following utterances of a "celebrated Russian diplomatist":—If the decision in this matter (i. e. of the loan to China) should result in England getting her own way, Russia, in spite of the possible sacrifices which her action may entail upon her will not allow the ports to be opened, and, indeed, is already taking serious measures towards that end, among them a considerable reinforcement of her naval forces in Chinese waters. You will understand that by the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a free port, the value of Port Arthur as a naval station would be diminished, which would not be to our interests, more especially as China ceded Port Arthur to us of her own free will. Russia will be firm in her demands, and does not fear the threats of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who told the Chamber of Commerce that England was resolved to prevent, even at the cost of war, the closing of China to British trade. Thanks to the attitude of the other Powers, Russia is acting in concert with France and Germany, and is convinced that in the spring Great Britain will no longer occupy herself, with the Chinese Question; and will certainly not take the offensive, finding, as she will, the necessity of devoting her strength and her energy to India, where a revolt, infinitely more serious than the Sepoy mutiny, is about to break out. Then Russia will be able, without difficulty, to penetrate through Afghanistan and the Pamirs to the Indian possessions of Great Britain, to whom she will dictate terms. We have enough troops, thoroughly fortified frontiers, outposts well connected with the rear and with our reserves by railways and telegraphs, and we could, in the course of a few days, place upon the Afghan frontier an army of 100,000 men.

Apropos of this reference to Afghanistan, a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent states:—Russian merchants in Central Asia are making every effort to increase their trade with Northern Afganistan, and it would appear that their Government intend to do all in their power to assist them. The frontier station of Kilif is that through which most of the Russian produce is sent to Kabul and other places in Northern Afghanistan. A recent regulation, for example, remits the excise duty on all Russian sugar exported across the frontier. In consequence of this the sugar export rose last year to 150,000 pounds (nearly 2,400 tons). The greatest energy is also being displayed, with the object of increasing the exports of manufactured iron and cotton goods to the Amir's dominions.

The *New York Herald*, commenting on the above, reported interviews with a Russian admiral and a Russian diplomatist says:—There is an unknown quantity in the matter. This is the seventy-five millions in the United States. Will they sympathise with the Anglo-Saxons or with Russia and her allies? Will they see their commerce shut out of the Far East as well as England? For the success of Russia means this. In the present case England is pursuing an unselfish policy. She asks that the markets of the world shall be thrown open to the world, and we do not doubt that America will be with Britain, for "blood is thicker than water," and Americans, like all Anglo-Saxons, feel for the "under dog." This seems to be England in the present case. The seventy-five millions of Anglo-Saxons in the United States will have their sentimental sympathy aroused, and find their commercial interests threatened by the sight of England fighting a coalition of Slav and Latin races, with the Teutonic race sandwiched in between. If Russia's intentions have been correctly reported (the paper continues), the Titans are preparing for the fray. Russia has spoken. Will England submit, or will she pick up the glove? Will she call to quarters and give battle? If she does France may be certain of one thing, she will be the sufferer, England has not forgotten how to cripple an enemy in other ways than by her blows, and France may again find this out.

The *New York Times* explains the preponderance of pro-Russian news by the remark that the News Bureau in Pekin seems to be under Russian control.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent sends some interesting particulars with regard to the attitude of the Russian Press towards Great Britain in connection with the Chinese question. From these it appears that, after a brief period of comparative friendliness toward Great Britain, Anglophobia has again broken out in the Russian capital with considerable virulence. The *Viedomosti* of Prince Oukhtomsky, abusing the English in India in an article of four columns, publishes an indignant editorial protest against interference with the Press in its discussion of the Far Eastern question and the visit of English ships at Port Arthur. The *Novoe Vremya*, of Jan. 30, published two articles in which bitter complaint is made of the exasperating tone of the English Press, their comparative calculations of naval forces in the Pacific and their treatment of the Russian fleet in that ocean as though it belonged, not to the Empire of the Tsar, whose word is law in Europe as regards the maintenance of peace, but to some miserable little State on the littoral of the Amur district with Vladivostok for its capital. They forget, it is urged, that Russia could outweigh in strength and numbers the combined naval forces of England and Japan in the Far East by sending thither her fleet from the Baltic without the least danger of being attacked in the latter region. England exaggerates the importance of sea power, and forgets that the decisive weapon against her to-day is protectionist tariffs, which have made the European Continent independent of her products, and which only require to be systematised in order to establish the plan of Napoleon and shut her out from every market.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Jan. 31 contained an article by Mr. Frederick Greenwood on "The Immediate Future for Japan." In the course of this article, Mr. Greenwood, who says the English public has been hoodwinked by the "prudence, ingenuity, and daring of Japanese statecraft," writes:— . . . The intervention of the Three Powers between China and Japan was selfish, no doubt; but justly selfish and altogether wise. Our refusal to join with Russia was impolitic to the last degree, and, inasmuch as it was based on a projected alliance with Japan, was doomed to failure from the first moment. For any positive attempt [illegible] at once into outlawry, as I [illegible] One of the ac[illegible] that we are "bad Eur[illegible] very serious accusation [illegible] make it good by taking [illegible] a damning cry to the [illegible] who would assail us [illegible] more powerful of them [illegible] readiness for this move, [illegible] able to raise nearly th[illegible] So I read the situation, [illegible] if ever the day comes [illegible] strong coalition such as [illegible] shadow over the China Seas, one or two of the smaller Continental States will naturally consider whether a share of the spoil might not be wisely earned. Possibly there would be some use, too, for those wonderful Turkish troops. Sweet to the Sultan would be revenge and a subsidy. Alliance with Japan, therefore, seems to be the shortest way to the "Great War" at present in sight; and at the same time as good a way as any yet conceived for ensuring that we get the most and the worst of it. America would join us! There are few things more unlikely than that the Americans will voluntarily take a hand at "Armageddon." . . . Apparently Japan must either make friends with Russia, or prepare for a relentless course of ruinous hostility; and these alternatives are not likely to be very long before they present themselves for choice.

In the *Westminster Gazette* of Feb. 1 Mr. Frederick Greenwood, writing on "England in the Far East," urged the probability of German co-operation with Russia and the improbability of Great Britain being able to enforce the opening of all Chinese ports in Russian hands. He concludes:—"Nothing in the world is less likely, it seems to me, than that the alliance of Russia, France, and Germany for predominance in the Far East (for what else do they combine?) would stagger and fall away before a threat of war from England and Japan. Their pride and their interests are far too deeply engaged for that by this time."

LOSS OF A CHANNEL STEAMER.

THE steamer, Channel Queen, belonging to the Plymouth, Channel Islands, and Brittany Steamship Company, was wrecked early on Tuesday morning (Feb. 1) on the Black Rock, one and a half miles N.-W. of the Guernsey coast. She had a crew of eighteen, four passengers, a child, over forty natives of Brittany—boys and young men—who had been in Plymouth for some months as vendors of onions for French onion merchants; and a full general cargo. The vessel left Plymouth at 10-50 p.m. on Monday under the command of Capthin E. J. Collins an old and trusted servant of the company, and should have reached Guernsey between 5 and 6 a. m. on Tuesday, and would afterwards have sailed for Jersey and St. Brieux. She appears to have collided with the Black Rock about 5 a. m. on Tuesday during a dense fog. The list of drowned is given as follows—Crew.—Chief engineer—Alfred Scawn, forty-four, married, leaves a family; fireman—F Fudge, of Jersey; greaser—J Hawkings, married Plymouth, leaves a wife and nine children; H Davey twenty-three, able seaman, unmarried, 21, Harwell street, Plymouth, cook—Ernest Thompson, Plymouth, married, leaves wife and three children, Passengers.—Mr. J Cowl commercial traveller of Plymouth; the baby of Mrs Pollard, which was swept out of her hands whilst being lifted into one of the boats; and Breton onion sellers named Frugale, Cabot, Garrah, Nanne, Leront, Greignon, Mailer, Louis, Esprit, Claude, Marie, Francois, Le Bihan, senior, and Francis Le Bihan, Junior. According to statements credited to some of the survivors several of the passengers clung for hours to the wreck, and were taken off at daylight by the shore boats. A curious detail of horror in the account of their sufferings is that, as they clung, between life and death the ship's bell was dashed to and fro by the waves, and seemed to toll their knell. An inquest was opened at Guernsey on Feb. 2, on the bodies of J. Cowl, Alfred Scawn, and Francois Le Bihan. The jury, in each case, returned a verdict of "Death by drowning." At an inquest held at Guernsey, yesterday, on the bodies of F. Fudge, J. Hawkings, and the infant, a verdict of death by drowning was returned. The thirty French survivors will leave Guernsey in a specially chartered steamer for St. Brieux. W. T. Williams, chief steward of the Channel Queen, interviewed yesterday, at Plymouth, stated that had it not been for the engineers' promptitude in opening the safety valves the boilers would certainly have burst, and a far more serious disaster would have resulted. The rector of St. Peter's, Guernsey has started a fund for the relief of the sufferers.

NEW BRITISH EXPEDITION TO THE NILE VALLEY.

PREPARATIONS are on the point of completion for the despatch of an exceptionally strong expedition to the valley of the Upper Nile. The expedition will be under the leadership of Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish, the explorer, who has only just returned from a remarkable journey round the west of Lake Rudolf, in the course of which he was within a short distance of Fashoda. Mr. Cavendish will take with him eight or ten Europeans, including a number of military men. The expedition is purely of a private character all the expense being borne by Mr. Cavendish. It will be very strongly equipped against possible attack, and will be furnished with a number of quick-firing guns. Besides the Europeans the expedition will consist of at least 400 armed escort. The expedition on leaving the East African coast will travel with all possible celerity direct for the Upper Nile by a route with which several members of the party are thoroughly acquainted. It is confidently expected that the expedition will be in the valley of the Upper Nile within, at the most, three months from the date of departure from the coast. The objective of the expedition is the junction of the Sobat with the White Nile.

The Paris *Matin* thinks it would be prudent for the English and French Governments to determine prior to the departure of the Cavendish expedition, what measures are to be taken should Mr. Cavendish find Fashoda already occupied by M. Liotard or Captain Marchand.

Before the Royal Geographical Society, on Jan 31, Mr. H. S. H. Cavendish read a paper on his journey "through Somaliland, and around and south of Lake Rudolf." He described some exciting encounters with elephants, and said he had discovered coal in large quantities. He did not refer to his new expedition.

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BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA RACES.—Instantaneous photographs of the Regatta Races taken on SATURDAY, 12th February, may be seen at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Road.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Under the management of
H. E. LADY SANDHURST.
TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY 1898,
COMMENCING AT 5-30 P.M.
PROGRAMME.

1 Selection............Romeo and Juliet............Gounod.
H. E. The Governor's String Band.
2 Song............For all Eternity............Mascheroni.
MADAM LILY HOWARD.
(Violin Obligato Madame Koenig.)
3 Violin Solo............Fantasia Caprice............Vieuxtemps and Orchestra
MADAME KOENIG.
4 Song............Blow Blow thou winter wind............Sarjeant.
MR. NICHOLSON.
5 Song............When the heart is young. Dudley Buck
MADAM LILY HOWARD.
6 Idyll............Waldesflustern............Czibulka.
H. E. The Governor's String Band.
PIANOFORTE BY
CARL RONISCH DRESDEN.
Reserved Seats............Rs. 2
Unreserved............ 1
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The FIFTH CONCERT will be on 8th MARCH.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Leander, 1,888 tons, Captain A Hamilton, sailed on Saturday last for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE s s Juba, 134 tons, Captain W Wilson, will sail to-day for Mombassa and Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

THE s s Rawenthaler, 1,813 tons, Captain G A Gramberg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line s s Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain G H Jones sailed on Saturday last for London via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs McAlpin and 3 children.

THE s s Thorndale, 1,971 tons, Captain W Lorimer, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from London, 13th January, via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,456 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers. She sailed on same day for Madras with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,557 tons, Captain C K Browne, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Waller, Mrs Ratray and infant, Miss Dhoole and Mrs Falcon's child.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr L N D'Oliveira, Mr F Silva, Mr J Kunke, Mr J Hinds and three children, Mr J de Sa, Mr Mortimer, Mr C N Wingrove, Mr J S de Couza, Mr J S Windram, Mr H S Stefney, Mr H E Wray, Mr W Barnett, Mr and Mrs F Schneider, Mr P B Kharas, Mr Khursedjee Dorabjee, Mrs Hormusjee Dorabjee, Mrs Dinshaw Sorabjee, Mr Suleman Hassum and 175 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant, from Karachi, 17th February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Radcliffe, Mr George Capola, Mr Saville, Mrs Blythe and child, Mr Mabaff, Mr Parachand, Mr Alladin and two ladies, Mr V Karazen, Baba Karimbin, Mr Munabhoy, and 336 coolies form Mombassa and 51 deck. She met during the voyage heavy westerly Gale which shifted to north-west and continued up to Din Head and then changed to the east ward.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Horatio	2081	Croft	Hull		F M & Co
C	Thorndale	1971	Lorrimer	N F		G & Co
M	Yamaguchi Maru	2,83?	Kawamuro	Japan	19-2	N Y K
N	Merkara	1912	Fry	Calcutta	19-2	M M & Co
O	Nevasa	1946	Houlston	Zanzibar	19-2	M M & Co
P	Howick Hall	2377	Kilvert		24-2	M M & Co
Q	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	21-2	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F		S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Peninsular	3048	Wheeler	London	26-2	P & O S N Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	3-3	C Baldooino
4	Bormida	1499	Noera	China	27-2	F Baldooino
8	Gisela	2640	Brelich	China	21-2	A L S N Co
10	Orion	1766	Germmon	N F		A L S N Co
11	Bq Pawady	498	Jungham	Mauritius		V E & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Peninsular............5287 tons gross............P&O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Shannon s	Cole	Aden, Feb 14
	Thorndale s	Lorimer	London, Jan 13
	Kerbelia s	Boon	Busreh, Jan 31
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Feb 17
20	Ceres s	Pickthorn	Karwar, Feb 16
	Culoa s	Kerr	Rangoon, Feb 8
	Dynomene ship	Snoddon	New York, Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Clan Ogilvy s	Young	Vizagapatam
	Incharran s	Jones	Diamond Island
	Kerbella s	Boon	Madras
	Carthage s	London	Aden
	Tokio s	Jones	London
	Rufford Hall s	Brown	Liverpool
	Leander s	Hamilton	Diamond Island
20	Rawenthaler s	Gramberg	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Steamer Safari, Kiene, for Zanzibar, &c
" Juba, Wilson, for Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Ballaarat, for Aden
" Dwarka, for Karachi, &c

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular s, 3048, Wheeler
Horatio s, 2081, Croft
Motis s, 2196, Cross
Idar s, 2494, Milne
D Balduino s, 3041, Canepa
Conch s, 2314, Stock
Ancona s, 1888, Mudie
Bormida s, 1499, Noera
Chusan s, 28 2, Sreet
Gisela s, 2640, Brelich
Mazagon s, 3280, Adams
Yamaguchi Maru s, 2032, Kawamaru
Verona s, 1950, Jocque
Feronia s, 1930, Bainbridge
Foyle s, 1379, Peart
Golden Cross s, 1914, Thomas
Howick Hall s, 2375, Kilwed
Safari s, 893, Kiene
Indra s, 3823, Burkill
Maroa s, 4157, Adams
Afghan s, 1439, Barton—(for sale)
Iran s, 4066, Hughes
Orion s, 1762, Gherryman
Zampa s, 1526, Chisholm

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Plassey, France
H M S Assaye, Rowland
H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Magdala
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet
Dunera (Hired Transport), Smith

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales wool Jina Vally.

FOR LONDON.

Tokio s—223 1-4 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Peninsular s—20 bales hides, Ahmed Abdulla and Co ; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 11 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 14 bales carpets, A M Goolamhoosein ; 60 pots rosa oil, Mole Ina Laljee ; 600 cwt buffalo horns, M Mohomed and Co ; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, Moolji Jamal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Metis s—110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, S H Esmail and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—50 bales cotton, M H E Ellias.

Yamaguchi Maru s—60 bales twist, M Bramjee.

Bormida s—275 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Merkara s—200 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

Nurani s—366 bales cotton, R Kishonlal 165 bales cotton T G Young and Co.

HIGH COURT.—February 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

Long Cause for Final Decree.

344-72—Muljee and R—Joosab Rahimtulla and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C, Mansuklal D and J and Payne G and S

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

13-95—Pestonjee R and K and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framji M and M

23-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Mahadao Dusle and others vs Bagirthibai widow—Smetham B and H

8-97—Madhowjee Virjee—Cursondas Govindjee vs Runchorjas Vundravandas and others—Thakerdas D and C

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

To speak to the Minutes of Decree

2-97—Thakurdas D and C—Kimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Moorarjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas D and C

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

299-96—Janardhan and A—Mahomed Abdulla vs Hajeeaili Mahomed Hajee Esmail—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

867-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F.

868-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

869-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

237-96—Bicknell M and M—Alamai vs The Positive Government Security Life Assurance—Crawford B and Co.—Part heard

Defended New Long Causes.

671-97—Captain and V—Nana Narayan Dighe vs Krishnabai and another—Craigie L and O.

882-97—In person—Boodhoo Ganesh vs Nursy Veerjee and other—In person.

684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin and others vs Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga and others—Payne G and S

591-97—Dikshet and D—Jenabhoy Kuramchandas vs Tyabali Jafferjee—Framjee and D

546-97—Madhowjee Virjee—Jetha Premjee vs Rustomjee Cawasjee Patell and another—Wadia and G

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Admednagar and Bombay, a brisk to rapid rise at Saugor, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi and Sirsa, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution continues to be very unusual, and the baric gradients are steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Goa, Karwar, Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandesh, Veraval, Ghadechi, Bhuj, Deesa and Ahmedabad and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Allahabad, 22 at Ahmednagar and 12 at Agra, Amraoti, Akola and Neemuch. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is below the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Masulipatam and the lowest 42° at Sirsa. Humidity has decreased considerably in many places and the skies are cloudy at Nagpur and Bellary. A few drops of rain have fallen at Lahore. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved further eastwards and the weather over the whole country is in a very unsettled condition.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah............	inches	29·938
Temperature of the Air............	degrees	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer............		67·1
Dew Point............		62·8
Relative humidity of Air............		72
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)............		3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day............	degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)............		67·2
General Directions of wind*............		NNE, NE, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*............	miles	387

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 19.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday amounting to 4 lakhs on Bombay and Rs. 20,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 27-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 7-32d.

Consols were still quoted at 112 3-4, French Rentes at 103 3-4, and Indian Sterling Loan at 116 1-2. Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent. to £63 5-8 ; Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime to 25·27 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 25 13-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the price of the metal remained as 56 1-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unaltered at 4·85 1-4 dollars. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent.

The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £170,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay.

To-day Telegraphic Transfers were allotted on Calcutta to the extent of 8 lakhs, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

A drop of 5-16 per cent. reduced the price of Consols to-day to 112 7-16. Indian Sterling Loan declined ½ per cent. to 116 ; and Paris Exchange on London ½ centime to 25·26 1-2 fcs. French Rentes continued at 103 3-4 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 5-8. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 25 13-16d. per oz. ; while in New York it was 1-2 cent less at 55 3-4 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent more at 4·85¼ dollars.

The London Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday with prices 2 to 3d. lower for Light Bombay descriptions, 1-2 to 1d. higher for Heavy Bombay, and 2d. lower for Light Madras. The total quantity sold was 1,120,000 skins.

For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed quotation yesterday was 37¼s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet ; for Brown Rapeseed, 34 3-8s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Antwerp, business done via the Canal in a quiet market. To-day, 35¼s. per 492 lbs. was quoted for White Delhi Wheat, April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal, and 35⅜s. per 424lbs. for Linseed, February-March shipment to Hamburg, market firm in tone.

At closing last evening the Liverpool Cotton Market was steady, Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 25,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival showed no change. The Manchester market closed firm.

To-day the Cotton Market was quiet in Liverpool, Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals steady ; and the Manchester market was firm. The Sales for the day amounted to 7,000 bales, and the Imports to 4,000 bales. Prices continued unchanged. The total sales for the week ending yesterday were 56,000 bales, or 25,000 bales less than in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales less, at 73,000 bales ; while the week's Imports showed a falling off of 66,000, at 109,000 bales. The total stock increased by 28,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 168,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 6 1-4d. per lb. ; May and August Futures both advanced 2 points to 6·06 and 6·16 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was still quoted to-day at 6¼d. per lb. ; but May and August Futures declined 4 points each to 6·02 and 6·12 cents per lb., respectively The Receipts at the Ports were 25,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 9,180,000. bales compared with 8,960,000 bales visible at the end of the week preceding.

Locally the markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton............	10,228	bales.
Wheat............	665	cwts.
Linseed............	1,333	"
Rapeseed............	1,728	"
Gingellyseed............	9,546	"
Castorseed............	1,905	"
Rice............	1,079	"

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th February, 1898.

1. The Squadron will parade on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant, at 6-15 a.m., near the Queen's Statue. Dress—Drill order with spikes and chin chains.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant, on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress.—Any.

(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 21st instant and on Thursday the 24th instant.

(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, and Thursday, the 24th instant.

(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

(6) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant and at 7-15 a.m., on Thursday, the 24th instant.

(7) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, and Friday, the 25th instant.

(8) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday), the 21st instant.

2. There will be Company drill for F Company to-day, (Monday) the 21st instant, at 8-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st February, 1898.

1. Detail for the week :—

Orderly Officer.—2nd Lieut. Fairclough ; next for duty Lt. Penny.

Orderly Sergeants for the week :—

No. 1 Company—Sergt. G. Hyde ; next for duty Sergt. Traylan.

No. 2 Company—Sergt. H. O. Coates ; next for duty Sergt. Moffat.

2. The following Sub-division Drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Company at Town Hall Compound.

Monday—No 3 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 4 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

Tuesday—No 1 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

Wednesday—No 3 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

Thursday—No 4 Sub-division 8-30 to 9-15 p.m. and No 1 Sub-division 9-15 to 10 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill.

No 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Thursday—Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos 1 and 2 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams No 3 Sub-division at 8-30 p.m. 10 in R M L gun drill and No 4 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

Thursday—Squad drill and Guard Mounting for Nos 3 and 4 Sub-divisions at 8-30 p.m. Wheal Cup Teams No 1 Sub-division 10 in R M L gun drill at 8-30 p.m. and No 2 Sub-division at 9-15 p.m.

All members particularly requested to attend.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria on Tuesday and Thursday. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., local time, and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The proficiency class will meet at Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday and at Fort on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

5. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 18th instant—Gunner F Bodycot.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 1st February, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 1. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund............	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c............	1,36,13,063	15	7	1,51,45,340	3	11
Other Deposits, &c............	4,75,71,749	7	0	4,58,56,987	11	0
Bank Post Bills, &c............	6,12,752	7	2	4,83,919	0	8
Sundries............	18,97,209	14	2	19,08,783	15	4
Rs.	9,20,47,775	11	11	9,20,45,030	14	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities............	22,98,893	0	0	25,01,310	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,50,655	0	0	73,76,310	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities............	2,01,67,551	4	1	2,07,09,900	1	8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,16,13,350	13	4	2,24,02,182	4	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,48,27,946	4	6	1,34,97,164	6	10
Balances with other Banks	12,31,436	14	10	12,31,200	3	8
Bullion............	2,946	3	0	2,871	3	0
Dead Stock............	13,16,101	10	5	13,16,137	6	5
Stampo............	9,747	0	9	9,907	6	0
Sundries............	13,38,914	9	9	13,16,517	13	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office............	92,99,070	3	7	89,41,055	5	6
Do. at Branches............	1,24,93,162	11	8	1,47,39,334	12	6
Rs.	9,20,47,775	11	11	9,20,45,030	14	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 8th February 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office............	7,61,062	Dec.
Do. at Branches............	25,93,338	Inc.
Other Deposits............	17,17,762	Dec.
Post Bills............	1,28,833	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments............	1,28,152	Inc.
Loans............	5,42,349	Inc.
Accounts of Credit............	7,89,832	Inc.
Mercantile Bills............	13,30,782	Dec.
Cash at Head Office............	23,58,015	Dec.
Cash at Branches............	22,46,172	Inc.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—February 19.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — 71·0

SUNDAY.—February 20.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — 65·3
10 a.m. — — — — — — — 74·6
2 p.m. — — — — — — — 79·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — 78·8

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week............	63,000	1,75,000	4,000	2,42,000
Or per mile of Railway............	137	379	9	525
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,02,000	5,58,000	12,000	7,72,000
Total for 4 weeks............	2,65,000	7,33,000	16,000	10,14,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year............	1,02,283	1,73,201	8,282	2,84,766
Per mile of Ry do.	222	378	18	618
Total to corresponding date do.	4,67,133	6,63,849	17,014	11,48,345

Decrease for the week............Rs. 42,766
Ditto, to date............" 1,34,345

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

AYERST—January 28, at Instow, North Devon, widow of Lieutenant Charles Egerton Ayerst, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General (assassinated at Poona on Jubilee night), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BABINGTON—ALLEN—January 25, at the parish church, Marnhull, Dorset, Arthur Basil, eldest son of the late Rev W M S Babington, Chaplain, Indian Establishment, to Elizabeth Rosamond, eldest daughter of George Allen, Strangways, Marnhull.

HUMPHRIS—HESKETH—January 20, at the Church of the Resurrection, Brussels F Howard Humphris, M D, M R C P, &c., eldest son of F H Humphris, J P, of Grove Mount, Ilkely, Yorkshire, to Ethel Marion, eldest daughter of Colonel Hesketh, late I S C, Brussels.

MULLALY—EARLE—January 26, at St John's Southwick-crescent, Charles Myine Mullaly, of the Indian Civil Service, to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General A T Searle, Indian Staff Corps.

WYATT—HENEGAN—January 26, at St Luke's, Cheltenham, Geoffrey Allington Wyatt, of Norwood, Ceylon, to Jannet Rose, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henegan, Royal Madras Artillery.

DEATHS.

BROCK—January 29, at Upper Wimpole street, Cavendish-square, W Charles Brock, of Calcutta and Canterbury aged 60.

CLAYTON-EAST—January 29, George Frederick Clayton-East, late Inniskilling Fusiliers, only son of the late Captain Frederick Richard Clayton-East, 8th Madras Cavalry.

DICKSON—January 27, at Somborne Cottage, Sandgate, Henry Arthur Dickson, F R C S, L R C P, of the Indian Medical Staff, aged 27.

EVANS—January 28, at the Torre di Cimella, Cimiez, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lloyd Evans, late Indian Army, of 69 Onslow-square South Kensington, aged 78.

KENNEDY—February 1, at Bourne Lodge, Farnham, General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, K C S I, Colonel Commandant, Royal Engineer, aged 75.

PRINSEP—January 30, at Geneva, Margaret Eleanor, wife of Edward A Prinsep, of Bengal Civil Service, Punjab, India.

STUART—January 27, at Rugby, Charles Bentinck George Stuart, son of the late Henry William Stuart, Chaplain H E I C S, and lately Vicar of Northaw, Herts.

TAYLOR—January 28, at 11, Alsterufer, Hamburg, Colonel Lewis Williams Taylor, Royal late Bengal Artillery, youngest son of the late Major-General John Lewis Taylor, Bengal Army, aged 57.

TENNANT—January 29, Mary Augusta, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Tennant, Royal Bengal Engineers.

WILLOWS—January 26, at Ramsgate, Major-General Jeffrey Edward Lake Willows late Bengal Staff Corps aged 72.

YOUNG—January 31, at his residence, Weifield, Duns, N B William Young C S I, late of the Bengal Civil Service and Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, aged 64.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITEHOUSE—February 14, at Jeypore, Rajputana, the wife of John Whitehouse, M B, C M, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRAUD—ROSE—February 14, at St Antony's Church, Pudupet, Madras, William Andrew Barraud, son of the late Henry Barraud, of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, to Blanche Rose, daughter of Richard Humphrey Rose, late of the Royal Court of Justice, London.

PAVEY—McFARLAND—February 16, at the Trinity Chapel, Park Town, Madras, Robert William Pavey, to Miss Ann Amelia McFarland, eldest daughter of Mr J McFarland, Retired, Police Department.

WARING—BUSSELL—February 5, at St John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev R P Burnett, M A, assisted by the Rev F N Crowther, Edmund Henry Waring, 11th M I, second son of Lieut-Col H Waring, late 2nd Queen's, to Anna Frances Mary, second daughter of S P Bussell, Esq, B A, Solicitor, Sydney, N S W.

DEATH.

WILSON—February 13, at Sitapore, suddenly of heart disease, Rev P T Wilson, M A, M D, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, aged 65 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1898.

AT a time when the Government of India has just issued fresh regulations for combating the plague in India, it is interesting to note how they deal with epidemics in the Great Republic of the West. In a recent number of the "Forum" review, Surgeon-General Wyman, one of the principal supervising sanitary administrators of the United States, publishes an article on "Some Lessons of the Yellow Fever Epidemic" with special reference to the outbreak last year of that disease in one of the southern States. It should be premised that yellow fever is infinitely less contagious and fatal than plague. In the recent epidemic in America the cases of the former disease have been numbered by hundreds only, instead of by tens of thousands, as has been the case with the plague in India, while the mortality is a little under ten per cent. We may, therefore, feel quite certain that whatever sanitary measures the American Government enforce in the case of yellow fever would be made even more stringent in the case of plague. After pointing out how by improved sanitation yellow fever has been completely expelled from southern Europe, Dr. Wyman goes on to show how in consequence of the insanitary sins of her neighbours it still from time to time gains a footing in the United States. He writes : "Americans do not sufficiently realize what a humiliating reflection upon the enlightenment of the western hemisphere, from a sanitary point of view, a yellow fever epidemic constitutes. In Europe the disease is now practically unknown ; the last serious epidemic having been that of Lisbon in 1857. Between 1801 and 1825, however, the ports of Spain were frequently and severely visited. Yellow fever now belongs to the western hemisphere, from which also it should be extirpated, as can be done if the proper kind of international public opinion be brought to bear upon the subject. While the disease is not indigenous to the United States, being always an importation, its visits are nevertheless so regular that since the beginning of the century there have been only nine years in which it has not appeared here. Its natural breeding ground is furnished by the heat, moisture, and filth of tropical seaports.

These conditions are found in certain cities of the Spanish main which, lacking proper sanitary regulations, have become perpetual foci of infection ; and Havana is the worst of them. There the disease prevails during the entire year, a steady supply of fuel for its virulent flames, as it were, being furnished by the new-comer." Dr. Wyman next proceeds to urge that this question of the control, and as far as possible, extirpation of virulent epidemic disease, is not a local but an international one. Any port, he argues, which through neglect of sanitation, or of the engineering measures necessary to accomplish sanitation, allows itself to develop into a home for epidemics, commits a crime not only against its own citizens, but against all the nations of the world who have trade communications with it. He goes the length of recommending that, pending all needed sanitary reforms being carried out, the commerce of other countries should "boycott" that port, and thus bring to bear upon its evil ways all the force of international reprobation. "What can be done," he writes, "to enforce the intelligent regulation of public hygiene in places where the local sentiment does not compel such? On this point the second of two resolutions adopted at a meeting of the American Public Health Association, held in Buffalo, October, 1896, indicates, in general terms, a course of action. The resolutions recite :—Whereas Yellow fever is believed to be the most subtle and dangerous of all epidemic diseases ; and whereas, it is ordinarily conveyed into one country from an infected seaport of another ; and whereas, the continued and persistent presence of this disease in any seaport is believed to be unnecessary and may be prevented by proper engineering and other sanitary measures ; Resolved—1st, That it is the duty of every Government possessing seaports thus infected to institute such engineering and other sanitary measures as will remove this menace to the seaports of other nation ; 2nd, That it is the duty of all Governments continuously threatened with invasion of yellow fever from a seaport in which the disease is allowed to persist to make such representations of the Government in possession to the offending seaport as will induce it to adopt sanitary measures necessary to remove this obstruction to commercial intercourse and menace to human life." All of this is very pertinent to the existing situation of Bombay, and it is to be hoped that neither Government nor the Municipality will rest until the present hideous insanitary reproach which lies upon it is removed from our beautiful and once prosperous city.

Further on in his article Dr. Wyman records how much can be done by energetic and intelligent sanitary reforms, especially when spurred on by the outbreak of an epidemic, to re-establish healthiness in cities where by the neglect or incompetence of the local authorities it has been lost. "In this connection," he writes, "it is gratifying to note the vast improvement in local sanitation which has been made in some of the cities of the South as a result of past yellow fever outbreaks. Brunswick, Georgia, since 1893, has introduced the Waring system of sewerage, which has resulted in a lowering of the level of the ground water and increased the general health of the city. Memphis was in a very unsanitary condition when seized by the epidemic of 1878 ; but a new sewerage system has given that city a marked feeling of security as compared with the former dread which the sound of yellow fever inspired. Many other notable improvements in methods of sanitation have been made since the epidemic of 1878, due to the fact that during the last twenty years the attention of scientific men has been more than ever directed to the subject. The use of formaldehyd gas, adopted within the past year, is a marked advance in practical disinfection. This gas does not affect textures or metals in any way. Steam-chambers were unknown in 1878 ; while now nearly fifty are used with very satisfactory results. The regulations of the Treasury Department intended to prevent the spread of yellow fever are purposely broad in character, so that under them specific regulations may be made as the circumstances demand." Lastly, Dr. Wyman describes the measures which are adopted in the United States when epidemics of yellow fever have actually appeared. From this account we make the following extracts :—"The first practical requirement toward checking the spread of the disease lies in its prompt recognition and in public notification of its presence. Every epidemic of yellow fever in the United States, thus far, has been preceded by doubtful cases ; and, as a rule, there has been a disposition among local physicians to conceal a threatened outbreak as long as possible. The diagnosis of this fever is not always easy ; and general practitioners make frequent mistakes. To prevent the spread of the disease, the following precautionary measures are adopted : It may be taken for granted that on the appearance of the first case or two of yellow fever there will be considerable depopulation ; and assuming that the infection has not become widespread, this is to be desired. But, so soon as the disease becomes epidemic, egress can be allowed only under very careful restriction." A detention camp is put in operation, preparation for which is undertaken when the first case appears. Great care is exercised to keep the camp itself from becoming infected, since it is not intended for the reception of the sick. All the baggage that goes there is thoroughly disinfected ; and the visitors are held for ten days, to demonstrate that they are not infected. Should a case of yellow fever appear among them, the patient is immediately taken to the camp hospital, which is usually established about a mile away. After a detention of ten days those persons who have shown no signs of the disease are given free pratique—a certificate showing that they have been through the camp and have not contracted the yellow fever. All mail leaving the suspected districts is disinfected. Freight is also classified ; and such as can convey infection is treated before leaving Mobile or New Orleans." There is a systematic thoroughness about this programme which contrasts favourably with the hesitation and vacillation which have too often emasculated sanitary measures against epidemics here.

AFTER very protracted discussion in which almost every member of the Supreme Legislative Council took part the Sedition Bill was passed into law on Friday. Numerous amendments were proposed, but the only change made in the measure in addition to those incorporated by the Select Committee was one which will have the effect of further safeguarding the liberty of speech and written comment. The amendment was moved by Sir Griffith Evans and consists of the interpolation of a further "Explanation" to Section 153A to the effect that it is not an offence within the meaning of the Section "to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects." The modification is a valuable one, and clearly removes from the operation of the Act the only good purpose that can be had in view by any writer in calling attention to causes of animosity. This amendment of the Bill together with those made by the Select Committee leaves the law very much where it stood before. The measure, as Mr. Chalmers said, is one of consolidation rather than initiation. The one really important change introduced—that of jurisdiction—has been modified by confining to Chief Presidency Magistrates and to District Magistrates the power to try charges under Section 124A. Appeals instead of lying from a Magistrate to the Court of Session are to be direct to the High Court. The new Act makes clear and unmistakable the previously existing law of Sedition, as interpreted in no less than five recent High Court judgments, and amplifies it in certain details. It was quite open for Government to regard these judgments as doing enough to clear up the doubts that had previously been created by the opinions laid down by divers eminent jurists. But Government, who had this matter under consideration long before the recent press prosecutions, decided not to allow the success of those prosecutions to stand in the way of removing from the provisions of the Statute Book all cause for the doubts that had made the inoperativeness of the section an accepted tradition for several years. Government has at least one justification for this decision that one of the principal lines of defence in all the recent press prosecutions, was that the incriminated writers had been misled by the ambiguity and inoperativeness of Section 124A into the belief that they could write what they liked. There will no longer be ground for such misapprehension. The legislature has now put into the Code what the Courts have said the Code really means. The law has ever since 1870 provided for the punishment of dangerous writing, and by the Bill passed on Friday that is made clear to everyone. It is only reasonable to suppose that this being the case, writers will not run their head against a brick wall, especially as so wide a field away from the wall is open to them. Freedom of criticism and expressions of disapproval of the measures of Government will still be allowable in India to an extent unknown even in a democratically governed country like France, where the world wide fame of M. Zola does not save him from a State trial for writing an inflamatory letter. The moment this man of literary eminence enters the field and transgresses the laws of fair criticism in the land of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality," he is made answerable to the Courts. The Bill passed on Friday is in accord with the English law, excepting that it introduces safeguards that find no place on the British Statute Book. As most of these safeguards have been incorporated in the measure in response to public criticism, Lord Elgin was justified in the declaration that Government has not taken up any domineering attitude, and has given a patient consideration to the suggestions that have been made.

On the very day that the Act was passed the House of Commons considered a motion made by Mr. Roberts deploring the sedition legislation. This motion apparently brought forward in consequence the answer given on the previous day by Lord George Hamilton to Sir William Wedderburn's enquiry whether the proposed legislation would be submitted to the House of Commons prior to its enactment. Even the imperfect summary that has been wired of the Secretary of State's reply leaves no doubt as to its meaning. It is the constitutional practice for the Government of India to obtain from the Secretary of State sanction for all important legislation that they bring forward. We may therefore read into Lord George Hamilton's announcement that he was not disposed to shirk responsibility in regard to this legislation, and was advising the Crown upon it,—an unmistakable intimation that he did not intend to share that responsibility with Sir William Wedderburn and the members of the Indian Committee of the House of Commons. The British Parliament has delegated most of its legislative functions in regard to India to the Supreme and Provincial Councils established in the country. If the legislation passed by the machinery thus treated has to be submitted to Parliament for confirmation in one case why not in other cases also? If the principle is once admitted what need remains for the Indian legislatures at all, or for that matter for the Secretary of State and his Council? The carrying out of Sir William Wedderburn's desires would have created a dangerous precedent for departure from established constitutional usage. The consideration of a motion regretting that certain legislation has been introduced in India, is a very different thing to submitting the proposed legislation itself to the British Parliament. The large majority against the motion shows that the House of Commons does not see in the new law the dangers to free speech and writing which Sir William Wedderburn detects. There is every reason to believe that twelve months hence it will be generally admitted that in the criticisms on this legislation a mountain has been made out of a mole bill, and that after all the new Act has for all practical purposes made no material change in the law.

THE despatch of the Secretary of State which is summarised in our news columns, clearly indicates that it is not to be war to the death with the frontier tribes. The war on the frontier may now be considered as over, and the tribesmen will save themselves from further unhappiness by giving in to the very reasonable demand for weapons which has been made upon them.

AN account of the unveiling of the memorial tablet to the late Mr. Rand apperas on page 3.

THE text of the Secretary of State's despatch on Frontier affairs will all be found on page 3.

YESTERDAY morning, Major-General T. B. Tyler, R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India, arrived in Bombay from Calcutta, on inspection duty, in company of Captain Johnson, Orderly Officer, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where he was met by Major A. H. Callwell, Commanding the Royal Artillery in Bombay; Captain C. M. Lucas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; and Major H. F. Mercer, Assistant Military Secretary to H. E. General Sir C. Nairne. General Tyler then drove to the Cooperage, where he is staying with Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Nairne. The usual salute will be fired this morning from the Saluting Battery.

THE visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to Sind has been fully reported, as also his speeches. But the speech made at the dinner given by the Hon. Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I.C.S., has not been reported. At that dinner 42 covers were laid, Mr. James was the host. We learn the speech was most instructive, eloquent and able, and was delivered in the usual bold, fluent and free manner, so common to the speaker who is famous for his command of both words and the pen. H. E. was most pleased and gratified. The roars of approval and applause were continuous, so much so as to at times drown the voice of the speaker. The speech was from a political statesmanship and administrative point of view, and in the public interest, and especially those of the Province of Sind, its publication is at least desirable if not necessary. We are promised a full and correct version of this speech, and it will give us much pleasure to place it before our readers and the public.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived from Europe on Saturday morning by the mail steamer Shannon were the Hon. Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., member of the Viceregal Council ; Captain Chandler, Colonel Clarke, and others.

THE steamer Ceres, Commander C. W. Pickthorn, sailed from Bombay on the 9th instant for Calcutta. On the 11th instant the blades of her propeller were lost, and she touched at Karwar, but as the propeller could not be repaired there she left again for Bombay on the 16th instant, and arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She met with strong wind from Karwar to Bombay.

CAMBRIDGE prospects for the 'varsity race next March are regarded as anything but rosy. Only three old Blues are up—Messrs. Dudley Ward, the President (3rd Trinity), Howell and Campbell-Muir (Trinity Hall). Of these Mr. Howell met with a serious accident while sculling last term, and it is improbable that he will have recovered sufficiently to undergo the hard training necessary for this race ; Mr Campbell-Muir is unable to row and the President has been forbidden by his Doctor to step into a boat this year. So once again ill-luck dogs Cambridge rowing. The boat will have to be made up entirely of men new to the race. Unfortunately there has been no influx of Eton oars this term, and great difficulty will be found in placing a good eigth on the Thames. Very probably Mr. Goldie (3rd Trinity) will stroke the boat. Mr. Goldie is the son of the famous oar who stemmed the long series of Cambridge defeats in 1870. His name ought to be one to conjure with. Mr Goldie stroked the winning Trial eight in November 1896, rowed seven in the Leander Grand Challenge eight, and stroked the third Trinity four last November. Mr. Bullard (Trinity Hall) last year's spare man, and Mr. Ethrington Smith (1st Trinity) are certain of seats in the boat. There will be great competition for the other five seats. The secret of the ill-success of Cambridge at Putney during the last few years is to be found in the petty jealousies of certain clubs and in the notorious fracas with Eton oars. Now all that is ended through the agency of Mr. Dudley-Ward. Mr. Dudley-Ward has obtained the valuable services of the old Oxford Blue, Mr. Fletcher (Christ Church), as coach for the 'Varsity-boat. Mr. Fletcher coached the trial eights last spring. In this way all friction between clubs will be avoided. Whether fortune smiles on Cambridge again, or whether Oxford adds another victory to their already long list, it is certain that the introduction of Oxford style into Cambridge rowing, and the cessation of club quarrels are steps in the right direction.

THE authorities of the Madras Railway are at present very busy in concerting measures for the extensions which Government has entrusted to them. Mr. G. F. French assumed charge of the Calicut-Cannore extension on the 14th instant and the work of construction of the first 26 miles will be taken in hand at once. The completion of the survey of this line will be undertaken by Mr. Anson, who has been appointed from Assam and takes charge of his appointment from Mr. Strange next week.

IN January the total value of our foreign seaborne trade increased by fourteen per cent. The imports improved by fifty-seven lakhs, and the exports by thirty-one lakhs. For the first ten months of the current official year the total value exhibits but a small variation on the figures for the previous year. The total is less for 1897-98 by only half a crore.

IT will henceforth be a condition of appointment to the Indian Medical Service that an officer retiring on pension, before completing 30 years' service, shall be liable, till he completes 55 years of age, to be recalled to duty in case of any emergency.

THE thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Rear Admiral Sir John Hext for the valuable services rendered by him to the State during his tenure of the appointment of Director of the Royal Indian Marine. It is stated in the letter of thanks that for fifteen years the service under Admiral Hext's control has been directed with energy and skill ; various changes have been introduced resulting in increased efficiency as well as in economical administration ; the fleet of the Marine has been enlarged and the number of its *personnel* increased ; and the two large dockyards which are attached to the Department have extended their operations to a considerable extent ; also that during this period several expeditions have been despatched from India, and that the arrangements made by the Royal Indian Marine on these occasions have earned the approval and acknowledgments of the Government of India. These satisfactory results the Governor-General in Council acknowledges to have been due, not only to Admiral Hext's wide naval experience and powers of administration, but also, in no less degree, to the tact which has enabled him to preserve the best relations as well with the service under his direction, as with the various departments with which he has been brought in contact. In conclusion the Government of India express their great regret that they will henceforth be deprived of Sir John Hext's services and advice.

DURING the year 1896-97 the memorial at Manipur to Mr. Quinton and the officers and men who lost their lives in Manipur was completed at a total cost of Rs. 23,033, of which Rs. 2,401 represents the expenditure incurred during the year. The monument, which is severe and simple in design, is built of large blocks of Aberdeen granite, and consists of a tapering obelisk 20 feet high resting on a pedestal 10 feet by 10 at the base and 10 feet high. In the die of the pedestal on each side are let in four panels of red granite. Of these the front and rear contain the inscription. Unfortunately the main inscription slab was fractured on its way out from England, and this has necessitated another one being ordered. Pending its arrival the fractured one has been pieced together and placed in position.

THE northern portion of the Anglo-Chinese Delimitation Commission on the Burma frontier have made good progress with their work, but the southern party have been at a standstill owing to difficulties connected with the wording of the Convention and Agreement. It is likely that the Commission will shortly adjourn until next cold season.

AMONG the officers of the Political department who intend taking furlough this spring are Major Pears and Mr. Tucker, Political Agents in Central India and Rajputana.

MAJOR OSTREHAN, 9th Gurkhas, officiates as Commandant of the 39th Garhwal Rifles.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BATTLESHIP VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Her Majesty's Battleship Victorious has been floated off.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

In the coursing match for the Waterloo Cup, Wild Night beat Lang Syne.

THE BURMA RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said he was unable to confirm the report that China had agreed to the extension of the Burma Railway into Yunnan. Anyhow, it was advisable to construct the railway to the frontier before deciding regarding possible extensions beyond that.

THE SEDITION BILL.

The House of Commons by 182 against 109 has rejected an Amendment of Mr. Roberts, member for Denbighshire, deploring the sedition legislation in India.

Lord George Hamilton said that repression was not intended, and that Government had no desire to coerce the Native press, which requires guidance and not restraint.

THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

FEB. 19.

The Commons have voted the Address, in reply to the Queen's speech.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN WEST AFRICA.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain read a telegram, which had been received from the Governor of Lagos, in which he states that the British Haussas occupied Borea, in the Lagos hinterland, on the 6th instant, and that the French arrived there on the 9th instant, and ordered the lowering of the Union Jack. This was refused, and the French withdrew and encamped outside the town.

The French also established a military post at Wal in the Gold Coast hinterland, and march past the British post at Nussa, notwithstanding Major Northcote's protest.

THE CONTRETEMPS IN WEST AFRICA.

The French Colonial Department declares that the British and French met in a friendly manner at Borea and Nussa, and will maintain their respective posts pending the result of the negociations in Paris.

THE CHINA INDEMNITY.

The *Times'* Kobe correspondent says that the Japanese Cabinet have decided that the state of the Japanese finances does not permit the payment of the Chinese indemnity being further delayed.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The British Army Estimates show an increase of £870,000.

THE INCREASE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Army Estimates provide for an increase in the establishment, exclusive of India, of 16,946 as compared with 1897, and of this number 286 are officers.

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

PARIS, FEB. 18.

At the Zola trial, to-day, General Boisdeffre appeared in full uniform, and dramatically appealed to the jury to trust the leaders of the Army, but he gave no information.

Count Esterhazy refused to speak.

Disturbances outside the court were again renewed by the mob.

GLANDERS AT JHELUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 19.

A case of glanders has occurred amongst the horses of the Native Cavalry depot at Jhelum. Veterinary-Lieut. Harris has been deputed from Sialkot to inspect Government and Native Cavalry horses at the former place, and to have necessary precautions taken to prevent the disease spreading. Foot and mouth disease has made its appearance amongst the cattle of the Navy battery, marching from Campbellpore to Multan.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

The rapid increase of plague-stricken villages in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts has necessitated an increase in the staff of doctors. Hitherto Surgeon-Captain James in Jullundur District and Dr. Datta in Hoshiarpur have been able to meet requirements, but the former is now assisted by Surgeon-Lieut. Walton, from Bombay, and Surgeon-Captain Beard joins Hoshiarpur District immediately. Surgeon-Captain Davidson has in his thorough inspection of the villages discovered several more infected villages. In many cases every effort has been made by the villagers to conceal disease until too late. A potent means of spreading infection are condolence parties, and in one case a leech woman was called in from the neighbouring village to bleed a plague patient, and carried away and spread the disease to her own locality. There is much danger of plague spreading to the healthier parts of the province through the sepoys of regiments on active service leaving their villages to join their regiments at the front, and by others who are on furlough who may be required to rejoin their regiments.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 18.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 19.

Mail steamers Thames, from Bombay, and India, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	25 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	51,000	bales.
Surats	Nil.	
Imports of cotton	169,000	,,
Surats	Nil	,,
Stock of cotton	1,108,000	,,
Surats	5,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Cable Pernambuco Ciara interrupted.

Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.

Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica must be written in plain language or A. B. C. Code, and are subject to Government censure at Nicaragua.

Communication Bolamo Bessao interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	7	40 p.m.	19	8
Teheran	20	11	38 p.m.	...	25
Suez	20	2	40 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th February 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	22	...	[illegible]
" Karachi	..	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Madras	..	10	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL PALMER AT BARKAI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, FEB. 20.

All is quiet here and at Barkai. Four days of heavy rain were succeeded on Friday by piercingly cold wind, which, however, dried eveything very quickly.

General Palmer rode out and inspected Barkai on Thursday. The health of the troops generally is excellent. Road-making between here and Barkai continues. Beyond Barkai nothing is being done at present.

THE WEATHER AT THE FRONT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

A Jamrud telegram of the 19th runs :—The heavy weather of the past few days has been succeeded by very high winds, which have blown down many tents, causing much discomfort to the troops.

The weather is now much colder. Mamani reports a bridge near Barkai and the defensive posts approaching completion. Road-making is being pushed on up the river.

SUBMISSION OF THE MALIKDIN KHELS.

The Malikdin Khel surrendered some more rifles on Friday, nearly completing the amount of their fine.

KHYBER DESERTERS.

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE MALIKS.

LAHORE, FEB. 19.

There are about 70 deserters from the Khyber Rifles with their arms now with the Maliks, Khwas Khan and Wali Muhammad Khan, across the border where they have been well received by the Amir's officials. In addition to these a number of other Zakka Khels, not exactly estimated, from Khyber, have joined the Maliks, among whom are said to be many old trained sepoys and reservists, who are all well armed from loot obtained in the raids on the Khyber Pass. It is principally the 70 deserters who represent an important factor in our present difficulty with the tribe. Their present armed strength is one of the principal causes of the continued contumacy of Maliks and their adherents. These deserters would be willing to return to their allegiance if promised a free pardon and permitted to re-enlist, but they would require a very unequivocal assurance on this point. At present they are completely under the influence of the Maliks.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE SEDITION BILL BASSED.

ALL THE AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS INTRODUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

A very warm and protracted debate took place, to-day, in the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Sedition Clauses.

In presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill, Mr. Chalmers repeated his assurance that the measure is one rather of consolidation than of initiation, and said where it introduces innovation, it only does so in order to bring into unison the varying construction placed by the different Courts upon the existing sections. In regard to the Sedition Clauses, he announced some important modifications introduced in the committee stage in deference to the objections which have been raised. The first of these is to the effect that "power to try cases under Section 124A shall be confined to the Chief Presidency and District Magistrates, instead, as originally proposed, of being extended to all First Class and all Presidency Magistrate ; the second gives an appeal in such cases to the High Court direct ; and the third modifies the section relating to the taking of security in sedition cases, so as to exclude obscene matter from the operation of the section, thereby leaving such cases to be dealt with by the prosecution, and not by the taking of security. Further, the term "seditious matter" is modified to "matter coming within the cognisance of Section 124A or 153A." The Committee have also decided that the term "defamation" is too wide, and accordingly propose to confine it to "defamation of Judicial officers," their object being to protect Subordinate Native Judicial officers who, he said, it is found in practice are unwilling to prosecute from continual tax made upon them, and from almost systematic blackmail by a certain class of papers, the result in effect being to prevent the administration of justice being brought into contempt.

The formal business then followed, after which Mr. Chalmers spoke to his motion that the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. Mr. Chalmers then delivered an impressive speech announcing in effect that the Government intended to stick to their guns, though no prosecutions would be instituted under any of the Sedition Sections without previous sanction of the Government. He stated that the Government had the authority of those responsible for keeping order in the land for their relief that the measure was necessary. He dwelt upon the concessions already made to popular opinion in the matter, and claimed that what was attacked by the measure was not disapprobation, but disloyalty, declaring, that so far as it makes any changes in what has long been the law of the land as interpreted by the High Courts, the measure tends rather to restrict than to extend its application. The Government were legislating not for the Presidency Towns, which had made such an outcry, but for the 260 millions of people outside, and he ridiculed comparison with what obtained in England as Comparing smoking on the Calcutta maidan to smoking in a powder magazine.

Mr. Allan Arthur, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, followed. He said the mercantile community were at one with the Government regarding the existence of the evil and the necessity of dealing with it; but he explained that there was strong feeling existing against giving Presidency Magistrates such extensive powers, and declared that the proposals put forward by some of the non-official bodies would have had the effect desired by Government with much less friction. He welcomed the assurance that had been given that there was no intention to interfere with the local section of the press, but remarked that such assurance should have found expression in the statute itself.

Almost every Native and European member, as his turn came round, then made a speech on the subject, the Native gentlemen with one voice objecting in the strongest manner to the measure, while the Europeans, like Messrs. Nicholson, La Touche, James, and Stevens, and Sir Griffith Evans, supported the Government, Sir Griffith explaining in an extraordinarily telling speech his reasons for dissenting from the Calcutta Bar and with the reservation of his amendment subsequently to be moved.

The debate over the Sedition Bill continued all day, the Native members fighting the measure word by word. Permission to take the Bill into consideration was obtained by a majority of eighteen to four late in the afternoon, and until seven in the evening the Council was engaged in discusing the thirty-one amendments, moved by the Maharaja of Durbhunga, and Messrs. Ananda Charlu, Sayani, Chitnavis, and Sir Griffith Evans, the whole of these amendments being rejected, except the one proposed by Sir Griffith, which was carried.

The Viceroy then addressed the meeting. His Excellency said the mass of criticism, hostile and otherwise, with which the measure had been greeted, had been most patiently considered, and he was glad to find the Government were so much in accord with those who criticised it, since the points in dispute related almost entirely to the meaning of the expressions used. The Government had not taken up any domineering attitude, and had been ready patiently to listen to objections, but the responsibility of the framing of the law must remain with the Government, which also had the power. Hence it has been necessary beyond certain point to resist alterations in the proposals. In conclusion, Lord Elgin hoped that when the heat of moment has passed all ranks will unite in giving the measure a fair trial.

The measure was then put to vote, and passed into law, the Council not separating until nearly dinner time.

* Appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 20.

The report of the Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill is published. Messrs. Sayani and Bishambar Nath append a note of dissent, objecting, amongst other things, to the insertion of Section 108, which enables the Magistrates to bind over persons suspected of disseminating sedition.

THE SEDITION CLAUSES.

It now appears that at yesterday's Council meeting, Mr. Allan Arthur, while criticising the Sedition Bill in his speech, and regretting Government had not seen their way to adopt the views put forward by some of the non-official bodies, voted for the measure on the ground that it is desirable to curb that section of the press in India which so frequently exceeds the bounds of legitimate and healthy criticism.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE VICEROY AT THE CONVOCATION MEETING.

Addressing the Calcutta University at the Convocation meeting, yesterday, his Excellency the Viceroy said he now had reached the period which comes to every Viceroy, when he was beginning to do things for the last time. This is understood to mean he will not take extension of the office when his five years are up.

SERIOUS POLO ACCIDENT.

Jack Latham, of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie, was thrown heavily, yesterday, at polo, the pony crossing legs. He is lying in the General Hospital in a precarious condition. He was still unconscious this morning.

H. M. S. PIGEON AND THE BALUCHI EXPEDITION.

SMART WORK BY THE BLUE-JACKETS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP RAPCH, FEB. 11.

The monotony which usually pervades life in the Persian Gulf has for the past few months been superseded by a period of energy and excitement.

The change commenced on receipt of the news of the murder of the late Mr. Graves, Superintendent of Telegraphs in Beluchistan, on December 2.

A punitive expedition, consisting of eighty Persian soldiers, with a nine-pounder field gun and twenty-five Tunjestani irregulars, under the command of the Darya Beji, the Persian naval commander-in-chief, was despatched to Galag, on the Mekran coast, half way between Chahtar and Jask, to take steps for the punishment of the tribesmen implicated in the outrage.

H. M. S. Pigeon, having spent the greater part of the year in protection of British interests in the Shat-el-Arab, an existence likened by one gallant officer to that of an egg in an incubator, minus the excitement of hatching, was ordered to Bushire and thence to Galag, having on board Captain Sykes, Consul of Kirman, the Political Officer attached to the expedition, and also Mr. Campbell, of the Indo-Persian Telegraph Department, Mr. Graves' successor.

On the arrival of the man-of-war at Galag at the mouth of the Rapch river, a party of thirty-seven officers was landed as an escort to the Political Officer, and also if necessary to co-operate with the Persians. This force was under the command of Lieutenant and Commander Mowbray, of H. M. S. Pigeon.

The Persian troops were at this time encamped on the Rapch river, about twelve miles inland, having been sent down from Bushire in the Persepolis, the ship belonging to the Persian navy. The I. T. S. Patrick Stewart also lay at anchor off Galag. The telegraph department, under the Director-General of Persian Telegraphs, Mr. Finch, was engaged in laying a temporary line from the beach at Galag to the camp on the Rapch river.

The country around the mouth of the river is flat and sandy, covered with a scanty scrub, with a few trees here and there. In the distance are bold rocky hills, the whole place having a very desolate aspect. One or two Beluchi huts are to be seen, resembling flattened beehives. They are constructed of matting stretched over a frame work of date trees, and are cleaner in their interior than might be expected.

On landing, as camels were not yet available for transport, the party spent the night encamped near the beach.

On the following morning all were up at four o'clock, glad no doubt that the night was over. The baggage having been packed on some baggage camels, which had been brought in during the night through the exertions of Mr. Finch, of the telegraphic department, the party started as day was breaking to join the Persian force at Rapch.

The morning at first was cool and pleasant, but as the sun rose higher marching through the sand must have been most trying, and everyone no doubt was pleased to reach the river. Shortly before halting a mound, over which some bush had been strewn, was past. This marked the grave of the unfortunate Telegraphic superintendent. A few days later on the arrival of the British Political Resident from Bushire, a funeral service was held over the grave, three volleys being fired by a funeral party from H. M. S. Lapwing.

The tents of the Political Officer and escort were pitched at some distance from the Persian camp, and here the party remained for two days, whilst negociations were carried on with a view to obtain the surrender of the man implicated in the outrage.

It appeared that the murder and robbery were the work of sixteen men of the Kirwani tribe, who inhabit the district on the west bank of the river. This district is a flat plain extending inland about twenty-eight miles from the sea, being limited by a range of high hills. The plain is rather scantily studded with collections of five or six huts which cannot be dignified by the name of villages, each little collection having one or two wells in the vicinity dug on the banks of the dry water courses which intersect the country. Some of these wells are thirty or forty feet deep. The water, having filtered through the sandy soil, was pure and fairly plentiful. These Beluchis are a semi-nomadic race, their principal wealth being in their camels and date groves, of which there are five or six in the district, affording their principal means of subsistence. Besides these, they own a few goats and cattle. Their clothing is either of Manchester piece-goods or of the rough native cloth which they manufacture themselves on little handlooms. The men are armed principally with the old native fire-lock, and most of them carry, also a long carved sword and a shield of leather embossed with brass. Thus accoutred, with large snow white turbans, and bushy eyebrows and beard, they present a most picturesque appearance. The men are in some cases very handsome, which I regret to say cannot be said for the ladies of Beluchistan.

The men implicated in the murder of Mr. Graves came from the only place with any pretensions to be called a village, situated at a distance of sixteen miles from the Rapch river and known as "Kirkendeh."

The negotiations with the Kirwanis were carried on by the Darya Beji mainly through the headman of the Rapch district, who had afforded assistance to Mr. Graves in burying him and had afterwards helped them to return to Jask. He was a tall, handsome man of about thirty. He stated that as some of the principal men of the Kirwani tribe were implicated in the outrage, it would be very difficult to obtain their surrender. This proved to be the case. For after spending two days in negotiations it was decided to advance and occupy the village. During the two days the temporary telegraph line was completed, and the main wire which crossed the river at this place having been tapped the camp was in communication with Bushire through Jask, and with Karachi through Chakbar, and also with the ships at Galag. It was most interesting in this deserted country to recieve daily the latest London telegrams.

There were plenty of wild duck to be shot in the river which formed an acceptable addition to a menu consisting mainly of tinned provisions. At midnight, on December 17th, the camp was struck, the tents and baggage packed on camels, and by 1 a.m. the company from the man-of-war had fallen in ready to march off. A delay occurred as the Persian troops were not ready to start, but they eventually moved across the river, followed by the naval detachment in two divisions, the camels being in the centre. When morning came the Persian soldiers were seen to be marching along in not very good formation, chattering gaily to each other, clothed in tattered red tunics and trowsers and the national pudding bowl shaped felt hat over a shock head of hair. They were armed for the most part with rifles of more or less obsolete pattern, one or two having muzzle loaders. The officer in command was mounted, as was also the Darya Beji, upon a camel, and had also a donkey in attendance if he wished to vary his mounted. They afforded a contrast to the well accoutred workmanlike appearance of the naval escort.

The men of the Tunjestani tribe were strong and wiry, many armed with Martini rifles. They are excellent scouts, and have on several occasions shown fighting qualities of no mean order, notably at the capture of Risha fort, which they very gallantly defended when it was taken by a regiment of Bombay Infantry.

After marching for twelve miles a halt occurred, as the guide, the headman of Rapch, evinced a disinclination to proceed to the village, and suggested camping at some wells six miles distant. His objections were overruled, and he himself was sent on to the village to make a final demand for the surrender of the murderers. The party waited for some time until a message came back from the Kirwanis requesting that the troops might not occupy their village, and saying that they would come in and talk over the affair in the evening. The headman of Rapch himself did not return, but thinking probably that matters were coming to a crisis, he returned to Rapch by another way.

The expedition then marched on to occupy the village. It was thought that perhaps some resistance might be offered, but shortly after this a body of 300 or 400 Beluchis were seen about two miles away, moving off in camels and they were soon lost sight of in the distance. About four miles further on after crossing some sand hills, over which the marching was extremely heavy, the village was discovered in a little hollow. It consisted of fifteen or sixteen huts, some of which showed signs of being hurriedly deserted, for ashes were smouldering on the floor. In one a notebook of the unfortunate Mr. Graves was found, also some newspapers, clearly bringing the guilt home to these particular people. More property was afterwards found in the other huts. Around the huts, a few goats and cattle wandered disconsolately about, and were quickly appropriated by the Persian soldiery, who also looted the huts of the few articles left behind.

The camp was pitched at a little distance from the village, the Persians being on a small eminence, and the naval party in a valley below. Sentries were posted, and all enjoyed a well earned meal and rest, for it was now 1 o'clock, and the little force had been up and employed since midnight.

During the night an alarm occurred, a shot being fired into the camp by an enterprising Beluchi, who, however, hit nobody. The alarm sounded, and the party of sailors and marines quickly were fallen in. A Verey's light was fired into the air which effectively lit up the ground around, which was covered with bushes and would have afforded good cover for snipers. Nothing further, however, occurred, and all with the exception of those on guard retired to rest, the stillness being only broken by the sound of the Persian sentries calling to each other, or by an occasional shot, for their method was not to challenge, but to fire at any object which excited their suspicions.

On the following day, the camp was moved two miles nearer to the hills to a better position nearer to some large wells. Information was brought on by some Tunjestani scouts that a party of several hundred Belachis were close at hand, behind a range of hills which rose about a mile from the camp.

The next morning at 5 o'clock, the camp was astir, and the little force marched off to reconnoitre the country behind the range of hills, where one of the largest date-groves was situated.

On reaching the base of the hills the force halted, while the Tunjestani scouted on in front to the top of a steep ridge, the scaling of which, however, not troubling them much.

When near the summit, their movements being watched with interest from below, a shot was heard, apparently from over the hill, whereon an animated conversation took place between the old Tunjestani chief at the top of the hill and the Darya Beji below, which ended in the Persian soldiery suddenly running off up the hill at top speed, spreading out into skirmishing order as they ran. By this time the scouts had disappeared over the hill, and their rifles could be heard merrily popping away, being answered at intervals by the Beluchis, who, however, having only firelocks could not fire so fast. The Persians were quickly followed by the naval detachment, who, however, could not get up the hill so fast being much more heavily accoutred. However, the sound of the rifle lends speed to the ammunition boot, and they soon came over the hill. The Persians were now about a quarter of a mile away from them firing at a party of seventy or eighty Beluchis, who were retiring quickly to some hills about three miles away across a plateau. The Beluchis were about 300 yards away, and other parties were retiring in the distance. The Persian troops halted in a group still firing at another small party of tribesmen, who were retiring on the left, all of them rapidly getting out of range of the Persian rifles, taking advantage of the undulating ground, so that they only appeared for a minute or two at a time.

The order was given to the naval detachment to fire, on the request of the officer in command of the Persians, and in a short time they accounted for two of the Beluchis, who, however, were soon completely hidden by the unequality of the ground. The tribesmen had at first replied, but the range was too great for their rifles. The Darya Beji decided not to advance any farther and the troops were drawn off to the date grove about half-a-mile to the left.

Whilst the firing was going on an amusing incident occurred, some of the soldiers evidently having the cartridges belonging to each other's rifles, of which there were several varieties, and they ran about pulling cartridges out of each other's belts, all laughing heartily.

It was decided not to destroy the date trees, and a few huts in the vicinity having been burned, the force returned to camp.

For the next two or three days the Persian troops remained in camp, burning a few huts and looting others. They discovered six or seven store houses built into the ground which contained a little grain and many agricultural implements, scissors, etc., many made of telegraph wire.

One night a shot was fired into the camp from a distance of about one hundred yards, evidently at the officer in command of the naval detachment, the shot passing close to his head, but fortunately doing no damage.

No further operations were undertaken pending the arrival of Colonel Meade, the British Political Resident at Bushire, who had been detained in connection with the arms question, and had landed at Galag, accompanied by Major Fagan, British Consul of Muscat, with a small party of sepoys of the 21st Bombay Infantry from the R.I.M.S. Lawrence, and also a naval detachment from H.M.S. Lapwing, under Lieutenant and Commander Carr, with a machine gun. Shortly after the arrival of the Political Resident the naval force returned to their ships with the exception of twelve men and an officer, who were left as a guard to Mr. Campbell in the camp at Rapch. The reason for the withdrawal was that the Political Resident had received a letter from Husein Khan, the chief of Geh, begging him to intercede with the Darya Beji for one month's grace, before the end of which he guaranteed that at least one murderer would be given up. The Darya Beji granted the request, and no further steps have at present been taken with the exception that a party of the 21st B. I., under Captain Creagh, are now encamped at the Rapch river, while the Persian force have been augmented by a hundred Tunjestanis.

The Transport arrangements for the expedition were carried out by Mr. Campbell, of the Telegraph Department, by whose exertions the supply of camels for the expedition was obtained. Mr. Sealey of the department was with the expedition throughout, accompanied by two officers of the Patrick Stewart, with a party of lascars.

A rumour has reached us that shortly after the withdrawal of the naval party who had been left with Mr. Campbell, and on the commencement at the same time of the destruction of one of the date groves, that an attack was made on the Persian camp, three men being wounded. If this is the case, no doubt, further steps will be taken to punish the tribesmen.

P. S.—On the withdrawal of the party of 12 men, under Gunner Simnett, of H. M. S. Pigeon, who had been left in Beluchistan as a guard to Mr. Campbell, of the Telegraph Department, who embarked in H. M. S. Lapwing at Galag, on December 6th, an attack was made upon the Persian camp during the following night, three soldiers being wounded. Several of the Beluchis were also injured. The attack was probably due to the exasperation of the tribesmen at the destruction of their date trees, 260 of which had been cut down. On the request of the Persian Government, a party of 26 sailors, with Lieutenant D'Asth and Surgeon Kilroy, of H. M. S. Redbreast, landed at Galag and proceeded to the camp at Rapch. H. M. S. Cossack and Pigeon have also left Muscat for Galag. Besides this party, there are at the camp at Rapch a party of seventy of the 21st B. I., with Captain Creagh and Lieutenant Waller.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the Overland Mails of 4th February, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mrs and child
Broadhurst, Mr
Bailey, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Milton Mr, M P
Bouley, Miss
Cowes, Lt
Das Santos, Mr F
Dos Santos, Mr C
Dawson, Mr R M
Eastwood, Lieut
Fisher, Lieut
Horne, Mr
Howell, Mr
Ittenson, Mr C
Milles, Mr F
Raven, Mrs P and infant
Thatcher, Mr
Tudball, Miss
Ward, Mrs
Wagan, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Bainbridge, Mrs and Miss
Barrett, Mr C
Chandler, Capt
Clarke, Col
Greenoil, Mr
George, Mr
Ingram, Mr, Mrs and infant
McDonald, Mr
McNeile, Lieut
Woodburn, Sir J

FROM MARSEILLES.—Mitchell, Mr H

SHOCKING MURDER AT JUNAGADH.

A REMARKABLE story of murder and robbery comes from Junagadh. On the 6th instant, writes a correspondent, Junagadh was thrown into excitement, consequent upon a report that Dulabhji Dewji, a well-known merchant, had been foully murdered, and that his body had been found in a solitary place four miles from Junagadh. The report naturally caused great sensation, and enquiries were at once set on foot by the police, which resulted in the arrest of several persons said to have been incriminated in the foul deed. It appears from the facts gathered by the police that on the night in question the victim was enticed away by one Chagan to his residence, where it was represented that a picnic had been got up. The party at Chagan's place consisted of Essac Haji Dawood, a grocer, Permanand Virji, and Jamaitkhan Hamaithkhan, a retired policeman. The second is the brother of a local pleader. What followed at Chagan's house has not been revealed, but from what has transpired, it seems that Dulabhji was gagged and strangled to death, and then quietly removed to a jungle four miles away, where the body was left. The apparent motive for the deed was robbery, but nothing more valuable than seven gold buttons were found on his person. After doing away with the body the culprits proceeded to Dulabhji's house, and opened it by means of a key, which they found in the pocket of his coat. On hearing the noise, Dulabhji's daughter shut her room and refused to open it when asked by the accused to do so in the name of her father. The girl threatened to raise a cry, and the baffled villain left the place in disgust. Next morning, as Dulabhji did not return home, the girl reported the matter to the police, who found the unfortunate man's body concealed under a bush wrapped up in the turban, which he was wearing on the fatal night. The police seem to have secured evidence to show that a gang of budmashes has been formed. They live by ill-gotten gains, for which they do not hesitate to commit even murders. They are said to have confessed their guilt, and the police further hope to trace two other murders, one of a Brahmin lad and another of a malee's wife, to the same gang. The police have recovered some ornaments worth Rs. 1,200, said to be the property of the woman murdered some time back. Further enquiries are in progress.

THE Sunday observance question has been causing some debate in Rangoon. The Right Reverend Dr. Strachan, Bishop of Rangoon, who is no "Sabbatarian," writes a kindly letter to the Press in which he says :—"Whatever our opinion may be about the rightness or wrongness of Sunday bands in the Dalhousie Park, I would earnestly ask the authorities that in the event of Band playing being continued, it should be at an hour not clashing with the hour of public worship. It is true that the Gymkhana is a private club, but this most excellent institution is so admirably managed and so generally patronised that whatever changes are made partake of a public character. I know that it is a matter of deep regret with many to learn that the Gymkhana is now open for billiards and card playing on Sundays, and I would respectfully ask the Managing Committee to reconsider this matter, and to return to the usage which has prevailed for so many years."

NEWS received from Colonel Mayne in South Baluchistan states that a strong detachment with mountain guns and sappers will probably proceed to Bolida this week, returning to Kalatuk on the 25th. Then the whole force will march to Mand, halt three days there and then move to Balor in Kolwa, which should be reached about March 22nd. The Rinds of Mand do not seem to have been largely concerned in the recent rising. Colonel Mayne proposes that the mountain guns, with cavalry and 100 infantry, should eventually march to Kalat, the remainder of the column going to Ormara and there embarking for Karachi. It is, however, possible that the whole force may march from Kolwa to Kalat and Quetta, unless the difficulties connected with transport and supplies are found too great. This point will be settled hereafter.

DESTRUCTION OF PLAGUE HOSPITALS BY FIRE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

PLUCKY CONDUCT OF THE NURSES.

FLIGHT OF CONVALESCENT PATIENTS.

ONE of the most exciting incidents that has occurred in Bombay in connection with the Plague campaign of the last eighteen months took place on Saturday afternoon, when, without a moment's warning, temporary plague hospitals, for no less than three separate communities, were threatened with destruction by fire, and the greater part of them were razed to the ground in a few moments. The scene of the outbreak was an extensive plot of ground at Mody Bay, opposite the European General Hospital, adjacent to the Mody Bay Segregation Camp, and bounded on the east by the Harbour. Excepting for the storage of hay on the harbour side of the plot, the ground, which is of considerable area, was unoccupied until hospitals were recently erected thereon for Europeans and Eurasians, for Hindus and for Parsees. These temporary structures had raised floors and were more subtantially built than most of the camps erected for segregation purposes, as the sides were boarded, instead of being composed of bamboo matting. But the roof being of cadjan the fire spread rapidly, and the inmates, numbering close upon a hundred, were in such real danger, shat it is a matter for great thankfulness that all were rescued from a death even more terrible than that which results from the disease from which they were suffering. A very strong breeze was blowing at the time from the North-West, fortunately the wrong direction for the flames to spread to the Segregation Camp with its hundreds of inmates. But still was damage was very serious—half of the sheds allotted to European and Eurasian patients were destroyed, together with six haystacks, the wards of the Hindu and Parsee hospitals, and a large tent close by erected for the accommodation of recently-arrived English nurses. The greatest credit is due to these young ladies for their courage in rescuing the patients at great personal risk, and at the cost of leaving their own belongings to the mercy of the flames.

On the Frere Road adjoining the area allotted to the hospitals a large house is being erected for a Memon citizen ; close by there is a chunam grindin gmill, and adjacent thereto a small cadjan shed, which was used by the ramosee in charge of the building. At about a quarter to three a heap of rubbish was observed burning near the shed by a passer-by, and half-an-hour later a fire broke out in the shed, from some unascertained cause, possibly careless bidee smoking. The wind blowing from the North-West carried the sparks very rapidly over the single line of railway that passes here to the European Plague Hospital, consisting of eleven sheds, a portion of which was occupied by nine patients. Fortunately the acute cases had been removed a few days before to a separate wing, which was not burst ; otherwise the difficulty of removing all before the flames took hold of the roof would have been greatly increased. The cadjan roofs first caught fire, and in a few moments the whole hospital excepting the separate wing just referred to was ablaze. The alarm of the unfortunate inmates can be better imagined than described, and such of them as were sufficiently convalescent to do so

OBEYED THE INSTINCT OF SELF-PRESERVATION,

and rushed out into the open. Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, who happened to be there at the time, rendered assistance to one of the escaped inmates, and took him to a place of safety. Meanwhile the staff of St. George's Hospital, consisting of Dr. Hogel, the house-surgeon, several of his assistants, and a number of the nurses saw the calamity that had taken place, and with all possible speed ran across from the hospital to the scene of the outbreak, breaking through the light bamboo outer fencing of the camp to obtain entrance. Together with a number of willing volunteers, they rescued such of the patients as were in too weak a state to effect escape by their own unaided efforts. The nurse on duty at the temporary hospital also did good service in this direction, the patients being removed on stretchers to the European General Hospital, where they were accommodated in the infectious wards. This promptitude of aid and presence of mind on the part of all concerned resulted in the evacuation of the sheds by all the patients before any of them were in the slightest degree injured by the fire.

The damage did not end here. The fire was communicated by the breeze to a number of hay stacks, and from thence to the large tent erected for the accommodation of the English nurses in charge of the hospitals. All this was done with such surprising rapidity that although (in response to the telephonic summons sent by Mr. Murzban from Mody Khana Camp) the Fort engine put in a prompt appearence, the flames had taken a good hold of the tent, and had been communicated to the Hindu and Parsee hospitals before its arrival. The Fort engine, under the direction of Mr. Wilson, was located on Frere Road near the house close by which the disaster originated, a long line of hose was run out and water was played on the fire in a few minutes. The Colaba engine next appeared, in charge of Mr. Champ, and was also stationed in Frere Road, and in quick succession it was followed by the Babulla Tank, Sankli Tank, Chinchpoogly, and Gowalia Tank engines, under Messrs. Bean, Weston, Ratcliffe and Noronha, respectively. Mr. Nicholls, the Chief of the Brigade, directed operations, and although they had had a hard night and morning of it at the Lukmidas Khimji Mill Fire, the members of the brigade worked with great energy and determination. Their efforts were, however greatly hampered by the

LOW PRESSURE OF WATER

in the main, no less than by the highly inflammable nature of the materials of which the sheds were composed. The Port Trust engine in charge of Mr. J. Hand was also early on the scene and rendered good service. As already stated, the flames spread to the tents occupied by the European nurses, and efforts were made to cut down the canvas structures so as to prevent the extension of the conflagration. By this means no less than five small tents adjacent were saved, but the large one was completely destroyed. It contained all the moveable property belonging to the nurses, who were then earnestly engaged in the humane work of rescuing the patients—seventy in number—in the Hindu Hospital sheds to the south-east of the tents, which had by this time taken fire. Invaluable help was rendered in this task by Constables Brewin, Gannon, Patterson, Jabb, Watson, Murray and Hurst, of the Bombay Police, and many volunteer workers, including Dr. Bapuji Dubash, the resident medical officer of the Mody Khana Hospital, Dr. Dalal of the Modykhana Segregation Camp, Mr. M. M. Murzban, Mrs. (Dr.) Murzban, and others.

It so happened that the fire occurred during visiting hours, and this was a fortunate circumstance, as it enabled many of the relatives of the patients to assist in the task of rescue, and to speak words of reassurance and comfort to their afflicted kinsfolk. Many prominent citizens were also to be seen doing what they could to minimise the risks run by the inmates and to alleviate their sufferings. Amongst them may be mentioned Sir James Campbell, with Mr. James, Dr. Hay, Mr. Reynolds, and Dr. Dimmock, Sir George Cotton, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Vining, secretary of the Plague Committee, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, and Mr. J. Crummey, senior Superintendent of Police. The case was one in which all available help was urgently needed, for it was no light matter to rescue 70 sick people from a burning building and to attend to their wants. In an incredibly short time after the hay stacks had caught fire the whole of the sheds for Hindus were

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES.

Close by them was a large shed occupied by Parsee patients, seventeen in number, this being the hospital which has been erected as an outcome of the recent controversy regarding the Dr. Bahadurji's institution at Parel. It was erected solely at the expense of Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., who also equipped it and has paid the cost of maintenance and all establishment charges. These Parsee patients together with their Hindu companions in unfortunate were removed and placed on an open plot of ground away from the fire. Such of them as were convalescent made good their escape, while others were greatly agitated at the danger which threatened them, and although they were all safely removed, it was expected that the shock occasioned by the fright would greatly lessen the chances of recovery. Singularly enough however the reports since received do not show that this was the case. It is true that during removal four of the Hindu patients died ; but we are informed that hope in regard to them had been abandoned by the hospital authorities prior to the alarm of fire being raised. A number of nurses interviewed yesterday declared that the

PATIENTS ARE NONE THE WORSE

for the sad experience of Saturday, and medical men give the same information. The sufferers were greatly alarmed at the time, but even amidst a scene of so much excitement Miss Winscombe, the very capable Lady Superintendent of the Hindu and Parsee hospitals, found one of the rescued inmates, a woman, quietly sucking an orange as though nothing had happened, and several other patients whose escape from a terrible end had been effected were equally calm. Enquiries made yesterday in regard to all the patients, including those removed to the infectious ward of St. George's Hospital, showed that in no case apparently had progress towards recovery been retarded, and that in several instances the patients had improved during the 24 hours.

But to return to the events of Saturday afternoon. Several of the Hindu convalescents who had escaped were not to be found when the excitement of the hour was sufficiently abated to permit of enquiry being made. Presumably these convalescents had gone off just as they were with their friends to their own homes. Excluding the deceased and

MISSING INMATES,

58 Hindu patients remained, and they were removed to the adjacent Modykhana Segregation Camp by the police and the camp staff. They were accommodated in three separate sheds, away from the healthy inmates of the camp, these sheds having hitherto been occupied by contacts. During Saturday night, four more of the Hindu patients succumbed, though in these cases also it is thought that death was due to the disease itself rather than to shock to the system, caused by the alarm.

Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. Murzban, and Mr. Nusserwanji Toddiwalla suggested to Sir James Campbell that the Parsee sufferers should be removed to the Parsee Punchayaet Wady which is a large building with open compound, in Gunbow Street. Sir James gave provisional permission for this suggestion to be carried out, and the patients, seventeen in number, were accordingly taken on cots to the wady, and placed on the verandah of the building in the first instance. After the place had been inspected by Sir James Campbell and Dr. Dimmock, the sufferers were taken inside. Subsequently three of them were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital at Parel, and three convalescents were allowed to go home ; three had previously escaped, so that eight patients remained in the wady. In connection with the removal of both the Parsee and Hindu patients the liberality of Mr. N. N. Wadia in supplying stimulants and other necessities should be mentioned. After the Parsee patients had been removed to the Punchayet Wady, they were at the request of Mr. J. J. Mody, secretary to the Punchayet, visited by Dr. Bahadurji, who examined each of them. They are being cared for by two of the English nurses, and the doctors in attendance are Drs. Kutar, Dadysett, and R. T. Nariman. It having since been pointed out that the wady is situated in a thickly populated district, and is therefore unsuitable for the purpose, Sir James Campbell yesterday consented, at the request of several leading Parsees, to allot space in the contact camps at Modykhana to these patients. Three vacant wards have been set aside for the purpose, and the patients are to be moved into them to-day.

THE LOSS.

On the right hand side of the Hindu Hospital Sheds quarters are located for the servants, for patients' relatives, and for sweepers, as well as out-offices, and as these were not in the current of the wind they were not damaged. A more fortunate circumstance than this was that the three large tanks in which bulk oil is stored, although lying in the direction of the wind, were somewhat too far off for the sparks to be carried to them. Long after the lightly constructed huts had been destroyed, the haystacks to the east of the camps were burning, although the Fire Brigade was exclusively directing attention to them. It was not until seven o'clock that it was deemed prudent to dispense entirely with the use of fire-engines, the last engine to leave being that stationed in the Fort. Subsequently water was poured on the smouldering mass of hay by lines of hose attached to stand pipes, and this work was continued throughout the whole of yesterday. The hay destroyed belonged to Vithal Luximon, Buldeo Shivdut, Chundark Kuthoodin, Jugunund Radhasing, Mahomed Dadu, and Babun Nalbund. The loss of hay sustained is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The extent of the loss of the property of the Plague Committee has not been ascertained, but it may be mentioned that the cost of constructing the hospitals and out-offices (some of which were saved) was Rs. 15,000. At about seven o'clock three hundred men of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry arrived, and were distributed for patrol duty at various parts of the camp. Naturally a great deal of property was lying about in the open.

The Plague Committee have decided to reconstruct the hospitals, and special care will be taken to provide against another contingency of the same kind. Rebuilding operations were commenced yesterday. Sir James Campbell and Mr. James visited the camp again yesterday

THE HEROISM OF THE NURSES.

Too much credit cannot be given to the plague staff of all grades from the ward boys and domestics upward, for the energy and earnestness with which the work of saving life was conducted. But credit is especially due to Miss Winscombe, the Lady Superintendent, and to the other English nurses, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Wood, Miss Snowden, Miss Campbell, Miss C. Brown, Miss Fry, and Miss Buckly. All these ladies except the first named arrived from England by the mail steamer Peninsular on the 12th instant, and had only been placed on duty for about two days. With the exception of Miss Fry, they each sustained the entire loss of the dresses, jewellery, and other property they had, brought with them from England, their trunks and boxes being in the large tent at the time of its destruction. They were so engrossed in the hard and dangerous work of rescuing their patients from being burnt to death that they were entirely regardless of their own losses, which in the case of Miss Wood included a valuable diamond ring. They were to be seen carrying the patients in their arms to places of safety, and doing it all with a quiet presence of mind that was beyond praise. One of the number when reminded that her belongings were being destroyed said : "I cannot leave my patients to die merely because of that." The example of devotion to duty thus set was followed by other members of the staff, and the nurses have the satisfaction of knowing that their labours were so far successful that although the flames spread with great speed, not one of the hundred patients whose lives were endangered was burnt, or even so much as injured by the flames. It is perhaps invidious to mention names where all worked so nobly, but Miss Snowden was particularly noticed carrying one patient under each arm, with a strength that seemed given her for the occasion, while the flames were leaping around her. A better example could not possibly have been furnished of female heroism, than that supplied on Saturday by these new arrivals from the old country. "We only have what we stand up in," said one of the number when asked whether her property was safe. Their losses include the destruction of their certificates of diploma, but Sir James Campbell has undertaken to write to the authorities at home explaining the circumstances of the loss and asking for duplicate certificates, which will doubtless readily be granted. By direction of the Plague Committee these ladies were provided with accommodation at the Esplanade Hotel. Several of them were quite unwell yesterday owing to the reaction following on the excitement and danger to which they were exposed on the previous afternoon. The good work performed by Mrs. Roughton—who has for some time past been a volunteer nurse at Modykhana—and by several of the Anglo-Indian nurses also deserves grateful mention. The reason why so many of the new comers were at work in the hospitals at the time while the country-born nurses were absent is that the former, owing to their want of knowledge of the language, are not at present put to night work which devolves exclusively on nurses familiar with the country.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The public will be glad to learn that a subscription list has been started to recoup to these brave ladies the losses they sustained. The idea originated with our philanthropic citizen, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., who has given a donation of Rs. 500 by way of heading the list. It was rumoured in the city yesterday that Lady Sandhurst intended to start a subscription list, but when Mr. Wadia made inquiries at Government House he learned that this was not the case, and that the rumour originated from the fact that at a dinner party at Government House on Saturday night subscriptions were given by the guests upon the suggestion that this should be done being made. H. E. Lady Sandhurst does not propose to take any more active part than this in getting together subscriptions to indemnify the nurses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI S. AND W. MILL.

EARLY on Saturday morning a cotton godown, situated in the compound of the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill premises, at Ferguson Road, Parel, was found to be on fire, and notwithstanding the prompt and untiring operations of the Municipal Fire Brigade, combined with the assistance rendered by the mill donkey engine and other fire-appliances, the godown with nearly the whole of its contents was destroyed, causing damage to the extent of over Rs. 2,75,000. The godown, which was situated on the south-west corner of the compound, was a ground-floor one, measuring about 50ft. by 20ft., and was stored in the usual way with pressed cotton bales, numbering about three thousand. The fire was first discovered by the watchman on duty, who saw volumes of smoke issuing from the roof of the godown and gave an immediate alarm. The mill donkey engine was brought into requisition, but the fire, which must have been burning for some hours before it was discovered by the watchman, extended with rapidity, and within a few minutes the whole of the godown was well alight. Telephonic messages were sent to the different fire brigade stations, and the Chinchpoogly steamer, under Mr. Ratcliff, was the first to appear on the scene, followed in promptly by the steamers from Sankli Tank, Babula Tank, Fort, and Gowalia Tank. The first three engines commenced working—two with water from the main and the other from the mill tank. The fire had, by this time, taken a complete hold over the godown, the flames began cowling out of windows on all sides, and in a few minutes the roof came down with a crash. To save the godown was next to impossible, and the fire brigade directed their operations to confining it to the godown. Their efforts were crowned with success. The fire was brought under control within two hours after it was discovered, but the whole of the godown was razed to the ground, with the exception of the four walls and a few charred bales of cotton. The smouldering continued throughout the day, and the water from the stand pipe was poured on the flames, after the services of the steam engines had been dispensed with. As the flames decreased in proportion, the charred bales were removed from the godown and placed at a safe distance in the compound. There was another godown close to the one burnt down, but it was saved by the dead wall which intervened between them. The agents estimate the damage at Rs. 2,75,000, the whole of which is covered by insurance.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's Agency has just had an interview with the Hon. David W. Carnegie, son of the Earl of Southesk, who has returned to England after a thirteen months' journey across the Great Victoria and Great Sandy Deserts of Western Australia. Of the results of his journey the explorer, said :—"We have proved the whole of the interior of Western Australia, between Coolgardie and the Kimberley goldfields, to be quite useless for man or beast. We saw no auriferous country between Lake Darlot district and Kimberley."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.

THE TA-LIEN-WAN.

AFTER the bold, not to say defiant, tone of recent Ministerial speeches especially, the one delivered by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the news cabled from Pekin on Tuesday by the "Times'" correspondent that England had definitely withdrawn her condition requiring the opening of Ta-lien-wan came like a bolt from the blue, and it is no exaggeration to say threw the entire country into a state of perturbation. The "Times" tried to soften the effect of this startling announcement by saying that after all matters might not be so bad as they looked. There may have been no base surrender. It was an old and tried diplomatic method to add in the first instance to the terms of a bargain some particular object which it is not really desired or expected to attain, and afterwards sacrifice this superfluous article in order to secure the the real ends in view. On this pleasing assumption the action of Lord Salisbury was not a "volte-face," but merely another of those "graceful concessions" which the Conservative "Pall Mall Gazette" with brutal frankness says "have been too prevalent of late." At the same time the leading journal admitted that if, on the other hand, Ministers for any reason could be supposed to have deferred to her in this matter without having secured an adequate equivalent in return, they would unquestionably have to answer for their conduct to public opinion. The reserve and caution of the "Times" was not imitated by its evening contemporaries, especially those professing Conservative views. Their indignation was unbounded. The "Globe" talks about the Government enjoying for days a "cheap reputation for firmness and determination" inasmuch as they permitted the country to remain under the amiable delusion that the conditions telegraphed from Peking were the terms which in the last resort they were prepared to enforce. "So far," says the "Globe," "there has been a creditable absence of any attempt to make party capital out of events in the Far East, but in the light of what they have done, and what they have left undone, can Ministers wonder if their opponents represent the withdrawal of the Ta-lien-wan demand as a national humiliation, or if their own supporters are at a loss to find any reasonable excuse for their action ?" If they never intended to insist upon the opening of Ta-lien-wan they should have contradicted the statements in the Press. "It is one of the necessary defects of democratic or representative institutions that diplomacy must often place its cards on the table where an autocratic Government could have maintained a judicious reticence. In a country like this the public expects to be taken, to a considerable extent, into the confidence of Ministers." The "St. James's Gazette" observed :—"The British Government has—so it assures us all by the mouths of Ministers and Secretaries—steadily maintained that there are no such things as European spheres of influence in China, but that the door is to be open to all, and, so said no less a person than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we will fight to keep it open. Now, while these manful words are still ringing in our ears we are told that we submit to the Russian pretension—for the withdrawal would be nothing less than this. The Government is bound to tell the country the truth about this report in the 'Times,' or it will have a very bad effect on the by-elections." The "Pall Mall" predicted—and the telegrams from Continental centres published this morning confirm the prediction—that the effect of the news upon foreign opinion would be rather disastrous. It may not wipe out the open-door policy in so many words, but it will go a long way towards doing so. Ta-lien-wan is not to become a free port, because Ta-lien-wan will one day become Russian." The "Standard" next morning followed the lead of its evening contemporaries. "The disquieting feature about the story it said is that it suggests suspicions of a larger and wider surrender. It leads men to ask how far the Government really mean to oppose the designs of Russia upon China." There is really no sense in talking of open doors if the doors are to be slammed in our faces. It might have been wiser, and certainly more dignified, to have said nothing at all, rather than to have filled the air with magniloquent phrases which are not to be followed by action. Certainly, the general impression which was produced by the declarations to which we have alluded was that England had put her foot down. But has she ?" When important English papers write in this strain—and I could quote many passages to the same effect from the big Conservative journals published in the provinces—is it any wonder that the German and Austrian Press should be gloating over the [illegible] tion of British plans [illegible] The Vienna [illegible] telegraphing last night compares [illegible] part of the Continent in [illegible] report to the scoffing tone of [illegible] of the failure of the [illegible] its protest against R[illegible] of the Black Sea provi[illegible] and he adds :—" It ma[illegible] complete knowledge of [illegible] sentation, but it is, [illegible] more British prestige among the Continental public is at a discount, and that a diplomatic success of first-rate importance is, rightly or wrongly, attributed to the astuteness of Russian diplomacy." The "Times," this morning, severely lectures its Unionist contemporaries for putting the worst possible interpretation on its Pekin telegram, and as might be expected they do not take the scolding of Printing House square with meekness. One of the offenders retorts that the style adopted by the "Times" is "worthy of Mr. Labouchere or the most narrow-minded Little Englander," and speaks of its advice as "wishy-washy." The explanation made by Reuter "on good authority" has not removed the misgivings in the public mind. This explanation is to the following effect. To say that a demand was made for the opening of Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port and that the demand had subsequently been withdrawn is inacurate, but it is probable that the question of the opening of Ta-lien-wan as one of the concessions to be made by China in return for the guarantee of a Chinese loan by England "may have been brought up for discussion in the course of the negotiations." One Ministerial Journal goes so far as to say that when the Government found that the opening of Ta-lien-wan was regarded throughout the country as a point to be insisted upon, it would have been wise to have made it so, whatever its original intention might have been. It is unfortunate for Lord Salisbury and his Cabient that the Ta-lien-wan incident should have occurred at a moment when the English Colony in Pekin were sending protests to this country against the mysterious departure of British war vessels from Port Arthur. At the present moment Lord Salisbury's star is decidedly on the decline. We shall see whether when Parliament reassembles next Tuesday he is able by his remarks in the debate on the Queen's speech to regain the confidence of his partially alienated supporters.

THE GENERAL ELECTION IN MINIATURE.

The by-elections are taking the course that might have been anticipated. In the Western division of Marylebone the Liberals did not find anyone ready to come forward and that wealthy district remains in the hands of the Conservatives. The vacancy it will be remembered was caused by the elevation of that energetic wire-puller, Sir Horace Farquhar to the guilded chamber and the new peer's stepson, Sir Samuel Scott Bart., was yesterday elected without opposition. The Southern division of Wolverhampton was an enigma. Under the last redistribution of seats bill the constituency was brought into existence and the patriarchal Mr. Villiers became its first member without challenge. Until yesterday there had never been a contest ; but it has been evident during the past week that the Unionists would retain the seat. If we are to believe the Liberals the national beverage has been an important factor in the election, and although Sir Henry Fowler did his best to show that the teetotalism of Mr. Thorne the Liberal candidate, need not alarm the devotees of Bacchus, there is no doubt that the rigidity of his temperance principles lost him many votes. Mr. Gibbons, the Conservative candidate out of a poll of over 8,000 votes secured a majority of 111. The result of the Wolverhampton election will doubtless stiffen the backs of the powerful section of the Opposition who wish to see local veto put in the back ground and not made a leading feature of the Liberal "program." Things have not turned out so favourably for the Ministerialists in South-East Durham. There the Liberals have captured a seat, thereby balancing the loss they suffered the other day at York. Mr. Richardson, the new member, is an example of what may be done by patience and perseverance. At the election of 1892 he wrested the seat from the late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan by a majority of 164 votes. At the last general election Sir H. Havelock-Allan re-took the seat, his majority being 114. Many men in Mr. Richardson's position would have shaken the dust off South-East Durham and wooed another constituency if not altogether disgusted with the uncertainties of political life. He, however, stuck to his old constituency and now sees his constituency rewarded. His majority (275) is rather larger than might have been expected, seeing that in the Hon. F. W. Lambton (twin-brother of the Earl of Durham) he was pitted against a gentleman of Parliamentary experience—he formerly sat for South Durham as a Liberal—and great social influence. At Swindon the Marquis of Lansdowne's brother, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, is fighting an uphill battle against Viscount Emlyn, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, which has its locomotive works in the town and is practically owner of the place.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND EDGBASTON.

Everybody has been talking about the little incident that occurred at Birmingham on Wednesday night. When Mr. George Dixon died the other day the Conservatives claimed the seat on the strength of a pledge given to the party by Mr. Chamberlain in 1895 in composing a difference that then arose between the two Unionist wings. It was known that a section of the Liberal Unionists disputed the Conservative claim, and things looked so ugly that Mr. Chamberlain himself has had to intervene to prevent an open split. He attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Edgbaston Liberal Association on Monday, when a resolution "frankly accepting" the Conservative demand was adopted. This decision was reported to a meeting of the members of the Association on Wednesday. Mr. Chamberlain again made it his business to be present, and not only to be present but to make a characteristically domineering speech. The speakers who preceded him were divided in opinion as to what should be done. Even those who recommended compliance with the Conservatives only did so in a half-hearted manner, while some were frankly opposed to the arrangement. "By your grace, by your election," said Mr. Chamberlain, "I am the leader of the Liberal Unionist party in Birmingham. As your leader, it is my duty to advise you. It is, of course, within your power to reject my advice; but if you reject my advice, of course you reject the leader. I am not one of those, of whom we see many, who for the sake of a nominal leadership are content to follow." The Conservative party, he went on to argue, had by their loyalty prevented the Liberal Unionists from extinction—an admission that must be gratifying to his Liberal opponents. "Had we not had the loyal support of the Conservative leaders, we should," he said, "have been absolutely wiped out of political existence. That that would have shown a want of generosity on their part, a want of appreciation of the real issues, and a want of patriotism is no doubt true; but I am only speaking of the fact that had they been so unwise and so unpatriotic as to take no account of our existence we should have been unable to stand alone. There probably was not at that time in the whole country half-a-dozen constituencies in which a Liberal Unionist standing alone on Liberal Unionist support could possibly have held his seat. Are we for ever," he proceeded, "to insist upon our pound of flesh? Is it wise? What will be the consequences? The consequence will be that there will be a great gulf between the Conservatives and ourselves. Whether they will go so far as to attack all our seats I am not able to say; but at least there will be no cordial alliance upon which we can depend for the maintenance of the Unionist cause." He added, however: "This is our last concession so far as Birmingham is concerned." Mr. Chamberlain's interposition did not as he hoped bring about the desired unanimity. An amendment even was submitted declining to admit the validity of the Conservative claim, and Mr. Chamberlain made another and decidedly less domineering speech appealing to his friends not to desert their leaders and put in jeopardy the union of the party. "If you think that we have, as one gentleman said, betrayed you after all the time we have been together, if you think that, on the whole, our policy has been unsuccessful, if you think, perhaps, that we are growing old and getting into our dotage, by all means vote against us; put your party and your conscientious convictions first and replace us by those who take an opposite opinion. But, gentlemen, don't do it on any trivial ground. *You won't, you can't.* There is nothing to equal the loyalty of Birmingham, the loyalty which it has always shown from the first inception of its political history to those whom it has placed in the position of leaders. *You won't desert your leaders except for a good cause.* Is this a good cause?" It may be a good cause, but is quite in good taste for a Secretary of State to mix himself up so much in the somewhat sordid details of electioneering? On being put to the meeting eighty-four of the members present (and the large number of absentees was significant) voted for the resolution and 29 against. The meeting, however, appointed a committee "to confer with the Conservatives concerning the choice of a candidate." The Conservatives have selected a Mr. Lowe, president of the local Conservative Association, and the latest news is that he is not acceptable to the Liberal Unionists. *No doubt* the *modus vivendi* which Mr. Chamberlain forced on the Liberal Unionist Association will be adhered to; but it is pretty clear from the trouble at Birmingham as well as from other indications that Mr. Gibson Bowles's well-meant suggestion for "fusion" is, to say the least, a trifle premature.

THE RAND MEMORIAL AT DULWICH.

The late Mr. Rand's colleagues in the Civil Service and many other persons in India will read with interest the full account of the proceedings at St. Peter's Church, Dulwich Common. All the arrangements were well carried out by the Vicar of the parish and his church wardens, one of whom is Mr. J. Manning, who will be remembered in Bombay as a former Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. The congregation was large and representative, and the address delivered by Mr. H. M. Birdwood in unveiling the tablet sympathetic and appropriate. All the London papers publish abbreviated accounts of the ceremony; but I cannot congratulate them on the accuracy with which they record the names of the Anglo-Indians present. Even the "Times" describes a distinguished and esteemed ex-Bombay civilian as *Sir* Lionel Ashburner. In another paper his name appears as Sir Lionel Ashbourne. The venerable Mr. Alexander Rogers must have been surprised to see himself announced as a C.S.I. He is not a member of that or any other order, though he deserves to be quite as much as some who do enjoy that honourable distinction. It has been the subject of some comment that whilst a mark of respect was being paid to the memory of Mr. Rand at his native place news reached this country of the regrettable outbreaks in the Nasik district. Some of the London papers devote articles to the unfortunate recrudescence of the plague in Western India, and express confidence that no pains will be spared by the Bombay authorities to mitigate as far as possible the effects of the fresh outbreak. Some fears are rather needlessly expressed that the disease may spread to Europe. If Europeans in India are practically immune surely Europeans in Europe have no occasion to be nervous.

THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND AND THE GARDENS OF THE EAST.

Kent as everybody knows is the garden of England. Westerham, a flourishing market town in Kent, boasts of a Gardeners', Amateurs' and Cottagers' Mutual Improvement Society; a Horticultural Society; and a Chrysanthemum Society. These societies combine once a year for a dinner and they ask one of their Kentish magnates to preside over their feast of reason and flow of soul. This year they invited their neighbour, Dr. John Pollen, I. C. S., to preside over their annual festivity, which took place the day before yesterday at the leading hotel in the town. The company included all the important men of the district and numbered nearly a hundred. In proposing the toast of the Army and Navy the chairman pointed out the absurdity of describing the adverse incidents of our mountain war, fare as "defeats" or "serious reverses". However regrettable the casualties were they did not, said Dr. Pollen, amount to defeats, reverses or even repulses and ought not to be so described (Sub-editors of Cockney evening papers, please note!) These casualties, the speaker went on to say, were nothing compared to the losses the Russian Army suffered in subduing the mountain tribes of the Caucasus, far less formidable foes than the Afridis. Our troops on the frontier, European and Native, had nobly sustained the best traditions of the Army. In proposing success to the four societies Dr. Pollen referred to the debt English gardens and orchards owe to the East. Nearly all our orchard trees, fruits and pot herbs have been introduced during the last four hundred years from the East and Central Asia. He added that it was perhaps inconscious or unconscious recognition of this debt to the East that the various societies concerned had invited an unwise man from the East to take the chair this evening.

THE DEATH ROLL.

A former well-known Liberal statesman, Lord Carlingford, whose name a generation ago was familiar to the public as Mr. Chichester Fortescue, died somewhat unexpectedly at Marseilles on Sunday. The son of an Irish country gentleman, he was born in 1823, and after a distinguished carrer at Oxford entered Parliament for his native country of Louth when twenty-four years of age. He was only 31 when the first of the Ministerial appointments he held was conferred upon him. In 1854 Lord Aberdeen, the then Prime Minister, made him a Junior Lord of the Treasury. In 1857 he became Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to this post he was reappointed in 1859, continuing to hold it for six years. On the death of Lord Palmerston the Ministry underwent reconstruction, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue was entrusted with the portfolio of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and it fell to his lot to adumbrate Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill. The general election of 1868 turned mainly upon the disestablishment of the Irish Church and Mr. Gladstone returned to power with a considerable majority. Mr. Chichester Fortescue war reappointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and assisted his chief in piloting the desestablishment measure through the House of Commons. After the termination of Mr. John Bright's short and rather inglorious experience as a Minister, Mr. Chichester Fortescue was transferred from the Irish office to the Board of Trade, and in that capacity did good work in compelling the railway companies to adopt means by which railway accidents, then very frequent, might be reduced. In 1874 on the defeat of Mr. Gladstone at the polls Mr. Chichester Fortescue was raised to the peerage as Baron Carlingford, of Carlingford, in the county of Louth. Thirteen years later Lord Carlingford succeeded his brother as second Baron Clermont; both titles now cease to exist. In 1881 he was made Lord Privy Seal and in 1883 Lord President of the Council. He separated from Mr. Gladstone on the question of Home Rule, but had not taken a very active part in politics in recent years. By his marriage with the late Frances Countess Waldegrave, daughter of Mr. John Braham, the celebrated singer, and a great political lady in her time, he acquired possession of the extensive coalfields at Radstock between Bath and Bristol. Mr. Disraeli characteristically hit off the late statesman—"An easy going but conscientious Minister with perfect manners." His death revives a story about Lady Waldegrave. Before she married Lord Carlingford she had lost three husbands. At the play in Dublin one night one of the "gods" shouted out "Lady Waldegrave, which of the four did you like the best." She with the tact for which she was famous, replied laughingly, "why the Irishman, of course." It is unnecessary to add that ever after she was a prime favourite among all classes in the Irish capital.

The Earl of Clonmell, an Irish peer, died on Wednesday under peculiar circumstances. While sealing a letter a piece of the hot wax fell upon his hand causing a wound. This developed into blood poisoning, from which he succumbed. He had been an invalid for some years, and was little known to the public. He was in his fifty-second year, and the title devolves on his son, Lord Earlsfort, who attained his majority last year.

Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil died at Beckenham on Saturday, at the age of fifty. He was half-brother of the Marquis of Salisbury. The mother of the deceased married the late Earl of Derby two years after the death of her first husband, the second Marquis of Salisbury. Like his illustrious half-brother, the present Prime Minister, Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil was very fond of scientific pursuits and was very well known in connection with both railways and telegraphs. For some time he was Assistant General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, and subsequently he was General Manager of the Metropolitan District Railway. He was also prominently identified with the leading cable companies and Chairman of the Exchange Telegraph Company. He is described as having been a man of great activity and possessed of an enormous capacity for work. Previous to interment his body was cremated at Woking.

I have also to record the death of General Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London; General Sir Michael Kennedy, K.C.S.I., who did such good work in India as head of the Public Works Department in Bombay; as one of the chief organisers of relief in connection with the great Madras Famine of 1877; and as Director-General of Transport during the Afghan War of 1879-80; General H. A. Adams, a veteran Bombay officer whose military career commenced 62 years ago; Major-General A. A. Munro, Bengal Staff Corps; Major-General J. E. L. Willows, Bengal Staff Corps; Colonel L. W. Taylor, Royal (late Bengal Artillery); Mr. W. Young, C.S.I., formerly Judicial Commissioner in Oudh and subsequently acting Judge of the Allahabad High Court; Mr. H. A. Dickson, Indian Medical Staff; Mr. W. C. T. Dobson, R.A., at the advanced age of 81; Rev. Dr. Carson, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. Dr. Newth, one of the more scholarly of the Nonconformist ministers; and General de L'Amirault who assisted in the defence of Metz, and who on his return to Paris from captivity helped to suppress the Commune.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETING.

Most excellent racing was witnessed on Saturday at the eighth extra meeting, and the public seem to enjoy these weekly gatherings far more than the three or four days of the big meeting, which one has looked forward to up to this year. A strong wind was blowing at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, which made things somewhat unpleasant for spectators, but when one is making money (or losing it) there isn't much time to think about the conditions of the weather. The long-talked-of hurdle race opened the programme, and a very pretty if somewhat one-sided race, resulted in "The Wreck" coming in an easy winner, with Luxury second, and the other two nowhere. The winner started at 3 to 1 on. Few people care to lay that price on a horse when their money is "in the air," so to speak, over six jumps. The New Galloway Stakes was an excellent race, Centaur winning a head from Chester. "The Malabar Plate" proved good for Taiseer, who has not been running up to his form this season. He won fairly easily from Nobleman by a length, that good little countrybred Bawbee running into third place, being beaten by Nobleman a head. The "Arab Plate" brought destruction to most backers in the shape of Hakum, who after a great race beat Inkerman by a length. Why Hakum was left so severely alone is a mystery—he ran a most excellent horse here last year. The "Mixed Stakes" was a soft thing for Nancy, who won from start to finish in a walk. "The Consolation Handicap" was an excellent race, Freddie winning by a neck from Fleetwing after a desperate finish. During the afternoon the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played a selection of music, which added much to the enjoyment of the racing. The following are the details:—

1st Race.—"Hurdle Race." Distance—1 mile over 6 flights. Rs. 200 for all horses, W. A. and C. raised 2st. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lb.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs; Horses landed since 1st August, 1897, 10lbs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g The Wreck, 10st 7lb, Captain Young ... 1
Mr F Graham's b aus g Luxury, 10st 7lb, Arjoon ... 2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus m Cairn gorm by—Jacinta—Aliase, 10st 4lb, Mr Martin ... 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Neptune—by Trident—Bessie Hall, 10st 4lb, Eddington ... 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on The Wreck; 3 to 1 against Luxury; and 5 to 1 the others.

The race was practically a match between the Wreck and Luxury, the other two horses being nowhere. The favourite was, however, far too good, and won easily by two lengths. Time—2mins. 1¼ secs.

2nd Race.—"New Galloway Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200. For Arabs, 14 hands and under landed since 1st August, 1897; 14 hands to carry 10st W. 1. Penalties—Winners race value Rs. 100: once, 4lb.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Lyndon's b a p Centaur, 8st 8lb, Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr Arlin A Essayi's c a p Chester, 7st 5lb, Heeroo ... 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Invincible, 8st 12lb, M Soda ... 0
Messrs Abdool Razzakbeya and Amir's b a p Gladstone, 8st 5lb, Nanah ... 0

Betting: 1¼ to 1 against Centaur; 11-4 to 1 Invincible; 2 to 1 Chester; and 5 to 1 Gladstone.

From the start Centaur and Chester took the lead; and raced together to the distance post, where the former came away, but Chester running a very game pony made a great race of it, and was only beaten a head the other two being nowhere. Time—1min. 8secs.

3rd Race.—"The Malabar Plate." Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 1,500 out of which second will receive Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab and C. B's. 13-3 and under.

Mr Aga S Shah's b a p Taiseer, 9st 10lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr Jamsetji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st 3lbs, Greenhalgh ... 2
Mr J Monteith's c cb m Bawbee, 8st, C B Mahomed ... 3
Mr D D's b a g Phelwan, 9st 11lbs, Mirza ... 0
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 8st 5lbs, Heeroo ... 0
Capt Young and Mr Mongorge's b a p Bantoum, 7st 10lbs, Lutchman ... 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Pretender, 7st 5lbs, Chuggan ... 0
Capt Lavott's b a g Laudran, 7st 3lbs, Native ... 0

Betting: Evens Taiseer; 2 to 1 Bantoum; 3 to 1 Nobleman; 5 to 1 Bawbee; 6 to 1 Anaiza; and 10 to 1 the others.

Phelwan made all the running to the bend, when he fell back beaten, and Taiseer took the lead, winning easily by a length from Nobleman, who beat Bawbee, after a great race, a neck for second place. Time—1min. 38secs.

4th Race.—"The Arab Plate." Distance 1 1-2 miles, Rs. 1,500, out of which second will receive Rs. 200, and third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arabs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakom, 8st 6lb, C B Mahomed ... 1
Sir Aman Jan's c a h Inkerman, 7st 13lb, Chuggan ... 2
Mr Lyndon's b a m Valma, 8st 7lb, Greenhalgh ... 3
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj, 9st 4lb, Aga S Shah ... 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Fakir, 8st 11lb, M Soda ... 0
Mr Mahomed Mustan Saif's b a g Istamboul, 8st 5lb, Heeroo ... 0
Shaik Essa bin Khalifa's c a h Kingcraft, 7st 9lb, Mahomed ... 0
Mr D D's b a h Abdonium, 7st 5lb, Ahmed ... 0
Chief of Mhysal's b a h Young Revenge, 7st 4lb, Jakoo ... 0
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain, 8st 13lb, Native ... 0

Betting: Evens Meheraj; 2 to 1 Valma, 3 to 1 Fakir, 5 to 1 Hakum, and any price the others.

The race was started in front of the stand, and some delay was caused by Istamboul refusing to face the machine. When the ropes went up Young Revenge pumped away with the lead, with Hakum, Meheraj, Inkerman, and Valma in close attendance. After the first half-mile Meheraj went to the front and kept there till the distance, where Inkerman, Hakum, and Valma came away. A great race ensued between the two former, and Hakum running very gamely won by half-a-length, Valma being the same distance behind Inkerman. Time—2min. 55secs.

5th Race.—The Mixed Stakes. Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 200. A Handicap for all Galloways and Ponies which started for the Sandown Stakes (on 12th February), and all others 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 600.

Col J Monteith's b aus m Nancy, 9st 7lbs, Soda ... 1
Mr Coovarjee's c aus m Neah, 9st 3lbs, Heeroo ... 2
Major Curran's b or br aus m Gardenia, 8st 3lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr A Clarke's c a g Governor, 7st 10lbs, Jakoo ... 0
Mr R D's b a p Romeo, 9st, Greenhalgh ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Nancy; 5 to 2 Romeo; 4 to 1 Neah; 6 to 1 the others.

The race was a procession from start to finish. Nancy winning in a walk from Neah. Time—1min. 22secs.

6th Race.—"Consolation Handicap." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 200 for all Galloways which have no won at the Bombay Extra Meetings, 1897-98.

Mr K P Kapadia's b aus g Freddie, 10st 12lbs, Greenhalgh ... 1
H H Aga Khan's b aus m Fleetwing, 10st 6lbs, Aga S Shah ... 2
Mr K D's b aus m Winnal, 8st 8lb, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Scimitar, 9st 12lbs, Jakoo ... 0
Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's b m Standoun, 8st 5lbs, Heeroo ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Freddie, 2 to 1 Fleetwing, 3 to 1 Winnal, and 6 to 1 the others.

Freddie and Fleetwing were the only two in it, and they raced together to the distance, where the former went slightly ahead. A great race ensued up the straight, Freddie just managing to win by a neck. No time recorded.

IN MEMORY OF ALIWAL.

An interesting gathering of the 16th Lancers took place, on Jan. 29, at the Holborn Restaurant. Lt.-Gen. W. T. Dickson, Colonel of the regiment, had invited a number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 16th Lancers, including veterans who fought in the Sikh war of 1846, in order to commemorate the battle of Aliwal, to celebrate his jubilee in the regiment, and to inaugurate an annual dinner. The 16th Lancers was raised in 1759, and took part in many engagements in the then American, Napoleonic, and Indian wars. It was the first Lancer regiment to go to India, and took part there in various actions, from Bhurtpur to Sobraon. Lt.-Gen. W. T. Dickson presided, and was supported by many past and present officers of the regiment, including Major-Genl. Whigham, and Cols. Maillard, Howard, and Graham; while the veterans were represented by Capt. Fuller, Staff-Sergt. Mares, Troop Sergt.-Major Coker, Privates Allen, Ross, and Sell, all decorated with the medal and star of the campaign in which they had taken part. Following the loyal toast, Col. Maillard proposed "The Veterans" expressing the hope that the "Heroes of Aliwal" would be spared to them for a few more years, and that they would meet them at these annual commemorations in as good health as they then appeared to be.—Veteran Mares replied briefly.—Col. Howard proposed "The President," and gave some amusing incidents connected with his own early career in the regiment, and also spoke of the splendid condition of the "16th" when General—then Colonel—Dickson was commanding. He said of the Scarlet Lancers; and went on to say that in despite the efforts that had been made to deprive them of their jacket, they still wear it.—Gen Dickson replied, and expressed the pleasure he experienced at meeting so many old members of the regiment around him, especially the veterans. His command of the regiment, he averred had been rendered easy by the splendid esprit de corps and comradeship which made every man proud of the regiment and of its high reputation. Our Departed Comrades was silently honoured. The hon. secs. of the Aliwal Fund are Messrs. Coffey and Fairclough, 57 1-2 Old Broad street, E.C.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIFTH DAY.

The fifth and concluding day of the Regatta was fixed for Saturday, when the second race of the season for the Challenge Cup was down on the programme. The first race this year was decided in favour of the Turquoise, with the Chita second. The retention of the Challenge Cup is decided on the results of three races during the season, and the points for each race are reckoned according to the position secured. The cup is held by the owner of the winning yacht for a year, when it has to be handed in for competition again. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. repeated the offer of the use of one of their steamers, and the Shastri took a goodly number of members and their friends to follow the races. A strong wind was blowing from the north-west-north, but was variable in force and direction, and might be termed gusty. Only three of the thirty-footers started for the Challenge Cup race, the Turquoise securing the first place, which makes two firsts this season in this particular competition. The Tomtit race only brought out three starters, and a good race was won by Teal; Lorna and Midget close up. Ships' boats were provided for, and these being manned by lascars an exciting race was rowed, and won by the Abyssinia's Cutter No. 1. Captain Macaulay started and judged the races, and dispensed hospitality. The following are the particulars:—

1st Race.—Challenge Cup race for Yachts on the list of the R. B. Y. Club. Y. R. A. time allowance for Rating. 1st prize, Rs. 50; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

Course No. 4, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 14·52 miles.

Boat's name.	Rating.	Rig.	Entered by
Turquoise	29·5	Yawl	Mr E S Luard ... 1
Chita	*	Yawl	Mr E Cumber ... 0
Melody	29·33	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth ... 0

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Chita.	Turquoise.	Melody.	Mannikin.
	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.	m. s.
Red Rose allows ...	*	10 12	10 57	15 20
Turquoise „ ...	...	...	0 25	5 8
Melody „ ...	...	...	...	7 42

* Chita's rating not known yet.

The times read:—

	Time of arrival.			Corrected time.		
	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
Turquoise	5	3	34	2	35	30
Chita	5	16	28			
Melody	5	23	58	2	43	13

The preparatory flag was up at 2-15, but only three boats were to be seen in preparation, and that number got away over the line. Five entries were received, but the Red Rose and the Mannikin did not show up. Turquoise got her nose over the line, first followed closely by Melody and Chita. A capital race was made up to the South Karanja Buoy; the Chita passing close up to the stern of the mail boat seemed to take the lead, but the horizon was very hazy, and the relative positions, until the buoy was rounded, were not distinguishable. Apparently the Chita was leading a long way from the Melody, on the way up to Sunk Rock, but the Turquoise could not be discerned. Anyhow the latter appeared bearing up from the Sunk Rock with a considerable lead, and standing away for the north Karanja Buoy, she showed her heels to the Chita. North Karanja Buoy was reached and rounded first by Turquoise, with the Chita second, the latter having decreased the substantial lead, and Melody being far behind. The order was unaltered all the way, and a fine race was won by the Turquoise.

2nd Race.—Licensed Karachi and Jolly Boats Entrance free. 1st prize, Rs. 40; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. Six boats to start or no second prize. Ten boats to start or no third prize. To start at 3-0 p.m.

Course No. 1, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7·15 miles.

No. 2 Ganga ... 1
„ 5 Laxmi ... 2
„ 27 Barsbati ... 3

Entries for this race were received up to the time of starting, and ten boats appeared in answer to the first gun, and all got over by dint of much shouting and appropriate remarks. A good race was finished as above.

3rd Race.—For boats of the Tomtit class on the R. B. Y. C. list.

Course No. 13, viz., from Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round markboat with "R" flag at South Trombay Buoy, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel (3 times round). Length of course 3·27 miles.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Teal	Mr W Murray ... 1
Lorna	Mr A P Batra ... 0
Midget	Officers, R A ... 0

The time of arrival was:—

	H.	m.	s.
Teal	4	57	15
Lorna	4	57	28
Midget	0	0	0

A very poor number of starters crossed the line out of the Tomtits who should have entered, and only three boats got away. As this promised to be an interesting race, and the chances of witnessing the progress of the yachts very favourable, it was disappointing to see such a small number of competitors. Teal, attended by Lorna, passed first, and Midget got over two minutes after the signal. The first round was led by Teal, followed by Lorna, and Midget last. The leader's time was 29 minutes 20 seconds, and 20 seconds from the Lorna. The same order was sustained when the yachts passed for the last time, and the Teal was able to maintain the advantage and won from Lorna. Midget was a good third. Unfortunately, Mr. Byrne was unable to sail the Coralie, owing to an accident which incapacitated him.

4th Race.—Rowing Race for Man-of-War and bona-fide ships' boats. Native crews.

Boat's Name.	Entered by
H. M. S. Abyssinia's Cutter No. 1	Lt Richardson ... 1
Do. Assaye's Cutter	Lt R J Chambers ... 4
Do. Magnet's Cutter	Lt Richardson ... 3
Do. do. No. 2	do. do. ... 0
Do. Abyssinia's Cutter No. 2	do. ... 0
Do. Plassey's Cutter	Lt & Cmdr A B Prance ... 0
Do. Magdala's Cutter No. 2	Lt H Richardson ... 0

Seven boats turned up at the starting time, and all got away to a fairly even start. Abyssinia's Cutter took the lead from the first buoy, and won a game race.

PLAGUE AND THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

The *British Medical Journal* writes:—The importance of Mecca as a focus and disseminator of cholera, by means of Mohammedan pilgrims, by whom it is visited annually, is thoroughly understood, and it is not surprising that all European Governments, including Turkey, should hold strong views regarding the possible danger of plague being spread to Europe by pilgrims proceeding to Mecca from infected areas in India. The efforts made last year were successful, but it must be remembered that there is a very serious difference in the conditions which exist this year. It is that Jeddah, the port of Mecca, was last year an infected port. This is a subject of importance for those concerned not only with the pilgrimage from India, but from every other part of the Mohammedan world. It is reported that Russia has decided to maintain the prohibition of Mohammedan pilgrimages from Russian territory for the current year; and it would seem that this is an example which other Governments—European, African, and Asiatic—would do well to follow.

In January and February, 1897, plague in Bombay was increasing by leaps and bounds, and the question as to what was to be done regarding the pilgrims became one of extreme urgency. The Government of India were at first naturally reluctant to stop the pilgrimage, since such a measure was certain to be regarded as very severe by a people whose religious susceptibilities are easily aroused. It needed no little moral courage to depart from the traditions of non-interference with religious customs by which the Indian Government has been guided so long. The step was however taken, and by an order passed in India the Governor General in Council prohibited Indian Mohammedans from joining the pilgrimage to Mecca. Such was the alarming condition of Bombay at the time that the Mohammedan leaders saw the reasonableness and necessity of the precaution, and helped the Government in no small degree by giving it their loyal support.

There can be no doubt that the stoppage of the pilgrimage from India was a wise measure, for with the thousands that would have embarked from Bombay and other Indian ports, a great infection of the Hedjaz could hardly have been avoided. The infection of Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina at an early period of the year would have been serious, because the season was favourable to the spread of the disease, while the introduction of infection at an early stage of the immense gathering of pilgrims from all parts of the Mohammedan world would have supplied the requisite conditions for the production of serious catastrophe far reaching in its effects. Jeddah, however, became affected with plague by means beyond the direct control of the Indian Government. It is believed that the plague was introduced by Hadramaut and Yemen merchants who trade with the pilgrims assembled at Mecca, and who deal in contraband goods brought directly or indirectly from Bombay. It was among these merchants the plague first broke out in Jeddah. Fortunately this outbreak did not occur until June, when most of the pilgrims had departed, and when the intense heat proved, as it has done elsewhere, unfavourable to the spread of the disease. There were only 58 deaths in all, and the disease appears to have been of a mild attenuated type, for it is estimated that the number of attacks was about three times the number of deaths.

This year the Government of India have done what they were urged to do last year not only for the sake of preventing the spread of plague to Mecca, but to prevent its extension to other parts of India by means of pilgrims. They have treated the Bombay Presidency as infected country isolating it from other parts of India. No person resident permanently or temporarily in the Bombay Presidency is to be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca and resident in other parts of India who wish to perform the pilgrimage are to be subjected to certain stringent conditions between the time of their leaving their homes and their embarkation. The ports which are open to pilgrims are limited to Karachi in Scinde and Chittagong in the lower provinces of Bengal. Opinions are likely to differ as to the advisability of using Karachi, so recently the scene of an epidemic, as a port of embarkation. We should have thought it wiser to have given it a wide berth.

Captain Aytoun, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been selected for appointment to the Staff of the Queensland Land Forces.

Colonel Sir T. Holdich has retired from the Survey of India Department. Colonel Wahab will direct the survey work with the Tirah Field Force.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

There was a great commotion throughout the country on Wednesday and Thursday on the receipt of a telegram from Pekin to the "Times" announcing that Great Britain "has definitely withdrawn her condition" to the granting of a loan to China "regarding the opening of Talienwan." There is no official news on the subject, and therefore the statement lacks official confirmation. A London Press Agency on Wednesday saw an official at the Foreign Office, who stated that no information on the subject could be given. He added, however, that many of the telegrams from China contained statements which were not merely beyond the information received at the Foreign Office, but which were in some instances at variance with known facts.

Mr. Chamberlain, at a dinner of the Birmingham Jewellers' Association, again set forth the Government's foreign policy. Our policy, he said, was to defend our possessions, to open new markets, and to prevent old markets from being closed against us. This is the policy which must be applied in West Africa and in China. In West Africa the interests of two Colonies, Gambia and Sierra Leone, had been sacrificed; they had been hemmed in so as to prevent possible expansion. Similar interference was going on with respect to the interior of Lagos and the Gold Coast, countries which we believed to be ours without the shadow of a doubt. These claims if not resisted, must increase the area of monopoly against us. We must, therefore, have our rights respected, as we would respect the rights of others.

The local affairs of the metropolis have come very much to the front this week. The London County Council elections are at hand, and the Progressives have raised a cry that the ministers want to "smash" the Council. Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire were able to correct this error on Wednesday, when they received a deputation from most of the London vestries in favour of elevating those bodies to a position of municipal dignity. Sir John Lubbock sends a weighty protest against the Progressive policy.

Political speeches have been delivered at Stirling and Birmingham by Mr. John Morley and Mr. Chamberlain respectively, and we also report addresses by Sir Henry Fowler and the Attorney-General. The speakers have naturally been much occupied with the Chinese question. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has had to turn aside from Imperial matters to persuade the Liberal Unionists of Edgbaston to support a Conservative candidate for the late Mr. Dixon's seat. Sir Henry Fowler has been speaking in support of the Liberal candidate for South Wolverhampton, where—as in Durham—the polling was held yesterday.

The Speaker, the Duke of Devonshire, and Sir B. Samuelson have all been urging upon the public the great need of improving our technical education system if we would compete with our foreign rivals in trade. Sir John Gorst has also been speaking on educational affairs, with special reference to evening schools.

As a memorial to the late Duchess of Teck it is proposed to maintain on the south coast a home of rest for poor working women from London.

The steamer Channel Queen ran on a rock near Guernsey on Tuesday morning, and 19 of those on board were drowned, including a dozen Breton onion-sellers. Several bad accidents are reported on land. The Little Crosby Lighthouse, near Liverpool, was burnt on Wednesday, with its three inmates; two lives were lost on Saturday in a fire at Newcastle; three miners have been killed in a Coalbridge colliery; and four men have lost their lives on the Great Northern Railway near Peterborough.

A gale of north-westerly wind, sprang up on Tuesday night and continued during the early part of Wednesday. It was very severely felt in the Firth of Clyde and along the west coast generally. The gale was accompanied by occasional heavy showers of rain and hail, and the conditions generally were most wintry. No very serious casualties have been reported, although many buildings sustained considerable damage. Inward bound vessels report exceedingly boisterous weather at sea.

A New York correspondent states that the prevailing expectation among officials of the State Department is that a definite Government declaration will shortly be made, either through the Executive or to Congress, to the effect that the United States will not permit the closing of any Chinese ports to the commerce of the world for the benefit of any country or combination of countries.

News has been received at Winnipeg from the Hudson Bay Inc or at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, of a rich find of placer gold on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Captain Ray, of the U. S. Army, says that no more than 7 per cent. of the gold prospectors in the Yukon Valley are able to earn a living.

A violent blizzard has devastated the Eastern States of America, causing loss of life and property.

The Council of the Chambers of Agriculture on Tuesday called on the Government to open the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver. On the previous day Mr. H. Le Roy Lewis advocated the gold standard at a meeting of the Farmers' Club.

The engineering dispute has been definitely ended by the surrender of the men—who have not all, however, yet got back the places they forfeited last year. The strike on an Irish railway continues to cause inconvenience, and the company's directors have refused a suggestion of arbitration.

The convict Jabez Balfour underwent a public examination in bankruptcy last week and contradicted various statements commonly believed about his journey to South America. Our financial columns contain also a report of a meeting at which the Great Eastern Railway Chairman set forth the policy of his company towards its employes.

Mr. B. W. Leader and Mr. J. S. Lucas have been elected Royal Academicians. Mr. Harry Quilter writes opposing the idea of placing Mr. Thornycroft's "Boadicea" in a prominent position on the Thames Embankment.

Lord Frankfort has written on the condition of the Army, and Lord Roberts on the military training of boys. A labour agitation at Portsmouth Dockyard has led to the dismissal of four men by the Admiralty authorities.

An inquiry into the Maidstone typhoid epidemic is now in progress. The medical officer of the town has given evidence, maintaining that the water supply was responsible for the outbreak.

The Obituary list includes this week the names of Lord Carlingford, the Earl of Clonmell, Major-General A. H. H. Walsh, Mr. Wm. Young, C.S.I., General Sir Daniel Lysons, Sir H. Howard, formerly British Minister to Bavaria, Major-General F. J. Moberly, Mr. Oscar Leslie Stephen, Sir W. C. J. Carmichael-Anstruther, General G. S. Montgomery, Major-General C. J. C. Sillery, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Newth, Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil, Mr. W. C. T. Dobson, R.A., General Sir M. K. Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carson, and Major-General J. E. L. Willows.

FRANCE AND SIAM

STATEMENT BY THE KING.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* (Jan. 29) has had an interesting talk with a French diplomatist who recently had an interview with the King of Siam:—

Throughout all the discussions which took place over the signature of the Anglo-French Treaty and Convention, the material advantages which the document secured to France were never (said His Majesty) taken into consideration. The fact that Britain was not to enjoy in the Menam Valley any greater commercial privileges than France always seemed to be ignored. The two countries, however, had, and still have the same rights, but France has never taken advantage of them. When it was perceived in France that the Anglo-French Convention did not produce the benefits anticipated, recourse was had to the Treaty of 1893. It would have been better to take advantage purely and simply of the rights conferred by the Convention of 1896. A struggle has been begun concerning the treaty, which can only result in the ever-increasing loss to France of the sympathies of the Siamese Government and people, and at the same time in the abandoning of the political field to Britain and the commercial field to the British and the Germans. The demands put forward by French diplomacy in Siam to-day exceed the terms of the Treaty of 1893. . . . To accept France's demands would be to subscribe to annexation. . . . While being responsible for the strict execution of the stipulations of the treaty, which impose certain obligations as regards Frenchmen, we are also responsible for order. As the Mekong is the frontier we must see to avoiding incidents which might arise between the populations of the two banks of the river, who are more or less hostile to each other. An understanding on this subject appears to me to be necessary. The first negotiations have been begun, but nothing has as yet been settled. I do not know if it is the intention of the French Government to prolong this state of affairs (continued the King). However that may be, we are confronted by a condition of matters which causes daily disputes the end of which cannot be foreseen. What may France-Siamese relations result in? Britain and Germany, whose interests become daily more important in Siam, will profit by the situation. If France persists in this system of registration, if my Government and the Government of your country do not come to an understanding, French influence will decrease in Siam in spite of the registration by the French Legation of a few thousand individuals hitherto considered as my subjects. Moreover, France will have to give up hoping some day to counterbalance British influence. She will have to abandon all the profits which she might have obtained from the Anglo-French Convention. She will have, above all, to give up the great role which her former relations with Siam and the neighbourhood of her Indo-Chinese possessions ought to have guaranteed her in my kingdom.

Such are the views of the King of Siam on the political situation of his kingdom. The correspondent afterwards asked the diplomat what was his personal impression after his audience of King Chulalongkorn. "My impression," was the reply "is that the King is very firm and resolute in his intention. I do not think he will accord anything more than he has already granted to France, because he knows he has an all-powerful ally in Britain. The long stay made by His Majesty in Britain has been very profitable to him from a political point of view. He is not ignorant of the fact after the conversations he has had with the members of the British Cabinet, that in case of necessity he can count on British support. And I do not believe I exaggerate the intentions of the King when I say that if the Siamese kingdom were seriously threatened by France the King would not hesitate to ask for the protectorate of Britain. This I believe to be the inevitable conclusion of the Siamese question."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MEKONG.

The *Times'* Rangoon correspondent telegraphed on Jan. 30:—

Shan traders bring to Moulmein the news that a French gunboat has succeeded in passing the rapids on the Upper Mekong, which were declared impracticable by Garnier and other travellers, and is now in deep water about the latitude of Moongsin. The river is easily navigable to Kiang-hung and probably for a considerable distance into China. The fact that an armed French vessel is patrolling the eastern frontier of Burma and is within reach of Yun-nan shows the necessity of obtaining an extension of Clause 12 of the Burmo-Chinese Convention and securing the right to extend the Burma railways into China.

Mr H. Warington Smyth writes to the *Times* to point out that though, after over two years' work and much expense and hardship, boats have been got to above Luang Prabang, "there is no sign of their being able to get down again without even more danger an more expense; and commercially Garnier's verdict against the river as a navigable highway remains unchallenged."

Lieutenant S. I. de Kantzow of the Derbyshire Regiment died of enteric fever on the 14th instant at Bareilly. He had returned from field service only a short time previously.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE ON THE FRONTIER WAR.

On Feb. 1 a large and enthusiastic meeting in furtherance of the candidature of the Hon. F. W. Lambton was held at Darlington. Mr. A. F. Pease presided, and amongst those present were the Hon. F. W. Lambton, Mrs. Lambton, Miss Lambton, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree (M. P. for Bethnal Green), the Right Hon. J. Lloyd Wharton, M. P., General Sir W. Olpherts, and Captain Woods, R. N.

After the candidate had delivered his speech, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree said that proud as he was of belonging to the Constitutional side in politics, and cordial as was the invitation to come amongst them, he confessed that he should not have volunteered to visit the constituency had it merely been for electioneering purposes. He had been told that in a very important matter of Imperial politics there had been an attempt made to mislead the judgment of the electors on the subject of the North-West frontier policy of the Government of India. They had a lot to learn with regard to the politics of India. He assured them that the Government of India knew no politics. The Government of India was not based on party lines. The present Viceroy, Lord Elgin, was as robust a Radical as they could wish to come across in a year's march. (Laughter.) He was sorry to hear that certain young gentlemen from India had undertaken the rash task of giving them an insight into the way the Government of India was carried on. A similar experiment was tried about ten year ago, when some very astute and unthinking Radical politicians made up their minds to obtain the services of half-a-dozen Indian gentlemen to instruct the British public as to the candidates they should send into Parliament. Although that experiment failed miserably a similar course had now been adopted. The native gentlemen who had recently visited the constituency had told them a great deal about the bad government of India by the present Unionist party, and that the frontier war was due to the blunders of that party. What class of politicians were those gentlemen? That was the first point to determine, to show if there was any honesty of purpose in the task they had undertaken. Those gentlemen belonged to a seditious party in India which had been at the bottom of all the recent internal troubles. (Applause.) That party was known as the Indian National Congress. They called themselves national, but that was not an appalling circumstance. Anybody could call themselves national—three tailors of Tooley-street once called themselves national. (Laughter and applause.) What had been the practices of men of this party? Whatever the Government of India might have been in other respects, at all events they knew that it had bravely, and in a spirit of humanity and benevolence fought against the disaster of a great famine very successfully. (Applause.) That was now an acknowledged and historical fact. (Applause.) The Indian Administration met that famine in a manner that had not been done in the history of any other nation. (Applause.) But what tale had those gentlemen to tell to English audiences about the fight against the famine? A few months ago a meeting was called under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation, in connection with which he picked up a hand-bill upon which were inserted these words:—"The pestilence and famine in India have been the result of British rule, and thousands has been dying daily." The appeal from that meeting was that the British Government should be turned out from India in order that India might rule itself and the basis of that appeal was that the English should manage their own affairs and leave India to manage her own affairs. He asked the meeting if those were the kind of men to instruct an English audience as to the method of Indian Government. India to-day was a land of progress, prosperity, and peace, simply on account of the English Government ruling in that country in a manner it had never been ruled before. (Applause.) Previous to that India was a foreign prey, and unsettled with internal dissensions. (Hear, hear.) There were no institutions whatsoever which were the outcome of a civilised and progressive Government. The present progressive institutions were due to the influence of the English Government, and the gentlemen he had referred to were agitating for such a rule to be abolished. People who were of that frame of mind and tried to instruct them about the blunders of this or that Government were, he maintained, not to be trusted. (Applause.) As to the cause of the rising, the tribes, for years past, had been stowing away arms of European manufacture, and ultimately they rose and fired the first shot. The Government retaliated, as was their duty, to maintain the prestige of the Empire. (Applause.) It had been asserted that the occupation of Chitral indirectly led to the frontier expedition. The expedition to Chitral took place in 1895, when the Liberals were in power. (Applause.) Then again, the scene of the present war was 300 miles from Chitral, and they were separated by a range of impassable mountains. What was meant by the occupation of Chitral? Chitral was a feudatory of Kashmir, which was the feudatory of the British Government. The administration of Kashmir was conducted with the co-operation of the British Government, and English electors had been led to believe that the Government interfered with somebody else's sphere of administration. Chitral had been under the British sphere of influence for many years past. (Hear, hear.) Then again, it was asserted that the retention of the road to Chitral inflamed the tribes, because they broke faith with them. That referred to the control over a road which the Liberal Government had sanctioned. (Hear, hear.) When the Unionist Government, at the instance of the Government of India, decided that the road should be retained, he distinctly remembered the discussion that took place in the House of Commons, when Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, defended the action. Lord George stated that the Government at home felt bound to accept the recommendation of the Government of India. Sir Henry Fowler, who was the predecessor in the same office, then asked whether the Government of India was unanimous, and the reply was in the affirmative. Sir Henry thereupon sat down, and said no more on the subject. If there had been any breaking of faith, why was not the accusation of dishonesty then thrown out? (Hear, hear.) If the retention of the road was dishonest, where was the Radical party then? It was only now that Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith started this breach of faith argument, but it would not answer its purpose of obtaining party votes. (Applause.) He asked them to realise what kind of men were those who struck the first blow in the war. They were separate bands of barbarians spread over a distance of 1000 miles of frontier, who could be incited to fight on any grounds almost, as they were essentially half-savage warriors and hunters. These tribes professed the Mohammedan faith, and among them were Mullahs, meaning religious teachers, who exercised an enormous amount of influence upon their followers, both as learned men and religious men. Many of these leaders were ambitious and half-educated, which was worse than not being educated at all. They would remember the trouble between Turkey and Greece, when a telegram was sent by 100 Radical members of the House of Commons inciting the Greeks to go to war. That victory of Turkey over Greece was considered a victory of Mohammedanism over Christianity. It was probably that which was calculated to influence the little bands of hill tribes, and led on by their Mohamedan teachers, encouraged them to rise in arms and try and regain what they called their independence. (Hear, hear.) That was most likely the cause of the war. He characterised the accounts recently given by the native gentlemen as an insult to the credulity of English electors and as hardly worth refuting. The traditions of Havelock were glorious for India, as well as for England. (Applause.) The late Sir Henry was the distinguished son of a distinguished father, who defended India against rebel mutineers, and a man who himself added not a little to make the Government of India firm. The electors of South-East Durham had a duty to perform, above and beyond their political convictions. If they respected the memory of their late member, they would elect a gentleman who would support his principles. (Applause.) Party politics were all right in their place, but in that election there was a debt due essentially to patriotism that should be taken into consideration, and if by chance they failed to send the Unionist candidate to Parliament, a reproach would rest upon them, that they had not only repudiated the policy of the late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, but been ungrateful to a memory they were bound to cherish and to respect. (Applause.)

MR. ARNOLD FORSTER ON THE ARMY.

MR. CRUMMLES AND HIS HONOUR.

Mr. Arnold Forster, M. P., speaking at the Junior Constitutional Club, last night on the subject of Army Reform, said that they had got a series of promises from the Secretary of State of War. He was not quite sure that they would all be accomplished, but that there would be an attempt to carry them out was vouched for by the fact that they were made by Lord Lansdowne. (Hear, hear.) With all respect he would venture to say that the letters of Sir Arthur Haliburton were absolute and conclusive proof that the reform of the War Office was urgently necessary. Trying to look at them in the light in which his daily occupation compelled him to look at literary compositions, he must confess that he never saw a series of statements less in touch with the facts and realities of the situation. (Cheers and laughter.) They seemed to be the product of a paper education, and he would well conceive, as he knew had been the case with other distinguished officials of the War Office, that that gentleman had no practical knowledge of the real regimental life of the Army. The regimental life had in the first been the life of the Army, and it was only reasonable that the men who ruled over the Army should at least have some experience of it. (Hear, hear.) Yet not one of the officers who held the British Army in the hollow of their hands had had one day of experience as officers commanding a battalion. (Hear hear.) On the other hand, the services of the officers engaged at the Admiralty, taking as equivalent to service as the commanding officer of a regiment service as commander of a ship, mounted up to no less than ninety-five years of active service in command of ships. (Cheers.) He believed that the Admiralty in this matter was right. He had ventured to point out that if the army was mobilised, the whole of the infantry reserve would practically be swallowed up. That statement had been refused by General Buller, but he adhered to the position he had taken up. The Commander-in-Chief had told them that he staked his honour that in the event of the Government going to war two full Army Corps could be got ready to be put in ships on the sea coast, a considerable time before the Navy could take the necessary steps to convey them abroad. If he were to rise to noble heights of War Office oratory, he could lay his hand on his heart, and, like Mr. Vincent Crummles, declare on his honour as a gentleman that he did not believe a word of that statement. (Laughter.) But he preferred the less sweeping and melodramatic method. We were a practical people and he thought we should like to hear a little more practical explanation of the miracles that were to be performed and a little less declamation and general assertion. (Hear, hear.) It was probably a fact that, given sufficient time, we could get together 60,000 men of all arms at our seaports; but at what cost? Our batteries were without men and horses our cavalry regiments were in much the same condition, and to fill up the line battalions we should have to swallow up the Reserve, and men would have to be shovelled in from God knows where. Was there a parallel to the military organisation of the Continent or of the world to a War Office which regarded with satisfaction the organisation of two army corps of which not one single item of the Staff had been prepared? (Hear, hear.) Having dealt with the necessity for the abolition of the linked-battalion system, Mr. Arnold-Forster, in conclusion, made an earnest appeal to those present, Let them cling to the facts and they would make progress. (Cheers.)

It is announced in Berlin that the murderer of the German sailor at Tsimo has been beheaded.

THE GOVERNMENT AND TA-LIEN-WAN.

The English press has much to say on the abandonment of Ta-Lien-Wan.

The *Standard* (Feb. 3) writes:—Grave misgivings have been caused throughout the country by the report that Her Majesty's Government has withdrawn its demand that Ta-Lien-Wan should be made an open port. This was understood to be one of the conditions on which we were prepared to arrange for the proposed Chinese Loan. If the statement is correct—as we must assume it is, in the noticeable absence of official information to the contrary effect—it will be received with profound regret. If there is one belief which has been widely entertained during past few weeks, it is that there was to be "No Surrender" when the interests of Great Britain were concerned in the Far East. That was the natural deduction drawn from the striking declarations recently made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Colonial Secretary. When Ministers proclaimed their determination to support the rights of Britain in those Asiatic regions at all risks—even the risk of war—the nation was prepared to support them with absolute unanimity. The Press, of all shades of opinion, approved of this bold and uncompromising definition of Imperial policy. The nation may find itself face to face with a serious crisis, and, if so, it is prepared to make all necessary sacrifices to support its rights. But it is no mood to have its interests frittered away under cover of a cloud of bold words, and the Government would do well to dissipate the apprehension which exists on this subject.

Our Peking correspondent, says the *Times* (Feb. 2), informs us that England definitely withdraws the condition of the proposed loan to China which required that Power to open Ta-lien-wan as a treaty port. The fact of such a withdrawal is, of course, consistent with the adoption of entirely different policies upon our part. It might be, on the one hand, an unworthy and humiliating surrender of statesmen who, having promulgated a great policy and defended it with brave words, had then run away from it on the first show of the opposition which it was certain to provoke. On the other hand, it may be a judicious example of the old and tried diplomatic method of aiding in the first instance to the terms of a bargain some particular object which it is not really desired or expected to attain, and of afterwards sacrificing this superfluous article in order to secure the real ends in view. But while it is logically compatible with either of these alternatives, we are entitled to assume that the second policy, is in fact, that which is being followed by Lord Salisbury. On this assumption the withdrawal of the condition is no more than a graceful concession effected on the principle of "do ut des"—the gift on our part being that of the privilege of access to a not particularly desirable port, and the consideration we receive the acceptance of the more essential terms of our offer.

Unless Great Britain is to be squeezed out altogether, writes the *Daily News* (Feb. 3), she also will have to claim a sphere of influence. This, however, is precisely the policy against which, so far as commercial matters are concerned, Her Majesty's Ministers have protested. The policy which they have proclaimed, and which they have pledged themselves to pursue, "even at the cost of war, if necessary," is the policy of the Open Door everywhere. That policy may be successfully pursued without opening Ta-lien-wan as a Treaty port. But if Lord Salisbury's "surrender" on this point is to be taken, according to Mr. Lowther's interpretation, as a recognition of Russia's right to shut the door within her "sphere of influence," then he would deserve indeed all the hard words which the Tory Press is in so great a hurry to throw at him. For in that case the contrast between the actions and the words of Ministers would reduce their country to impotence and expose it to ridicule.

The restlessness which is manifested in some quarters in respect of the Government's policy in the Far East, remarks the *Daily Telegraph*, is unreasonable and injurious to the public interests. Statements pour into this country from Peking, a large proportion of which are neutralised by self-contradiction. Of the remainder some are known to be baseless, others it may be said that without being absolutely true or absolutely false they are misleading. Were Lord Salisbury to issue an authoritative denial of the mis-statements it would at once be assumed abroad that all other news not covered by the contradiction was authentic, while to explain the misleading character of those reports which are neither true nor false would be to disclose the course of negotiations, and more likely than not to defeat their object. That an unreasoning clamour for the exhibition of all the cards in a game which is still proceeding is unfair to Ministers is a comparatively small thing, but that it is detrimental to high Imperial interests is an all important matter. Silence in such cases upon the part of the Government is to be construed neither as consent nor as repudiation.

So far as we can see, the chief personage who profits by the exhibition of this feverish restlessness is John Chinaman. Bargaining, diplomatic or mercantile, is a game that he most thoroughly understands. When he is assured that his friendship must be bought on any terms, and that if Great Britain does not become the purchaser there are others who will be only too happy to take our place, he naturally lays the flattering unction to his soul and raises his own price.

The *Daily Chronicle* thinks it looks as though Lord Salisbury were once more executing masterly and graceful movements to the rear, and indeed some of his supporters in the Press are flatly refusing for this reason to believe the news. For our own part, we prefer to wait. We have supported—the whole nation, Japan, and the United States have supported—his policy of Free Trade with China for all the world. To this support we fully adhere. Beyond this we must still wait for complete news. If Lord Salisbury has really retreated, after all the talk and all the professions, and dragged back British prestige with him, then we feel certain the country will be gravely dissatisfied, and that its dissatisfaction will make the position of the Government a perilous one. Perhaps he has secured something better in return. We hope that this is the explanation. But explanation there must be. The Government, not we, are responsible for the measures taken in support of the policy of Free Trade and of an English loan. If they were ill chosen, so much the worse for Lord Salisbury.

What is the truth about China? asks the *Daily Mail*. It is intolerable that the country should be left to the cross fire of rumours that come from every source. Ta-lien-wan is one day said to be the pivot of our policy. On another we hear it is abandoned. Have we sustained a severe diplomatic defeat? or have gained a victory? There can be no *status quo*. We know that Russia and Germany have substantial gains. If we have got nothing, neither territory nor more treaty ports, nor binding assurances as to freedom of trade, what have we got? The Government ought to speak out and speak plainly.

RECENTLY PROVED WILLS.

The will bears date June 5, 1897, of Hercules George Robert, first Baron Rosmead, of Rosmead Co. Westmeath, and Tafelberg, South Africa, Governor and High Commissioner of the Cape Colony, 1880-89 and 1895-97, who died on Oct. 28 last, aged seventy-two, leaving personal estate valued at £55,930 15s. 6d. The executors of the late Lord Rosmead's will are his widow, Nea Arthur Ada Rose d'Amour, Baroness Rosmead (daughter of Lord Valentia); his son Hercules Arthur Temple, now second Baron Rosmead; and Frederick Charles Burnett, of 123, Pall Mall, banker and Navy agent, to the last-named of whom the testator bequeathed £100; to his valet, £100; to his attendant-nurse, £50; to his daughter Nora Augusta Maud Durant, the golden bowl given to him by the King of Burma and the cup given to him by Mr. Mercer; to his daughter Neredah Lea Dawkins the silver Chinese teapot, given to him by the merchants of Hong Kong the gold medals presented to him as President and Vice-President respectively of the Sydney and Melbourne exhibitions, and the silver figure of Marie Antoinette given to him by Lord Ronald Gower. He bequeathed to his son his Star and Collar and Order of the G. C. M. G., his sword, given to him by the Japanese Minister and all his private letters and papers. He bequeathed to Lady Rosmead £1,000 for the purpose of establishing a house, such place as she may select, the use and enjoyment for three months of his house in Prince's Gardens and its furniture, and a life annuity of £520, making up with the interest of a settled trust fund an income of £1,000. He confirmed the settlement of £1,000 of Cape Stock now represented by £4,500 in Victoria 4 per cent. Stock in favour of his daughter Mrs. Dawkins, and the settlement of £4,000 made in favour of his son on his marriage, and he bequeathed to each of his daughters during the lifetime of Lady Rosmead £100 a year, and to his grand daughter Bertha Snowdrop Stevenson, during the same period £50 a year. The remainder of the income of his personal estate is to be paid during the life time of Lady Rosmead to his son, and after the death of Lady Rosmead a sum of £5,000 is to be in trust for the testator's daughter Mrs. Durant, a sum of £2,000 is to be in trust for his grand daughter Nora St. John and a sum of £2,000 in trust for his said grand daughter Bertha Snowdrop Stevenson. Lady Rosmead is to have during her life any income or interest which may be derived from the sum of £7,325 given by the testator to C. Campbell Finlay, and subject to these provisions all of his residuary personal estate is to be in trust for his son to whom also he devised all of his real estate. The trustees are authorised to invest in freehold, leasehold, and chattel real securities in England and Wales, but not elsewhere.

Other Wills: Mr. William Birkbeck, of Thorpe, near Norwich £107,462; Mrs. Jane Carters, £5819; General Sir Lynedoch Gardiner, £22,703; Mr. Ernest Holbrook Gaskell, £37,440; General William Anson M'Cleverty, £23,787; Sir Charles Mordaunt, £170,590; Viscountess Oxenbridge, £14,000; Mr. Alfred Henry Pearpoint, £18,809; Mr. T. Kemp Sanderson, £37,359; Miss Frances Felicia Sutties, £15,756; Mr. David Williams, £36,418.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams replying to the toast of "The Bench and the Bar" at a dinner given by the Weavers' Company, on Feb. 2, said that when the health of members of the legal profession was proposed, what really was in the mind of all of them was the English love of justice. He felt—and he believed they all felt in this time of trial—that, besides the Navy and the Army, one of the strongest forces of this country, one of the strongest bulwarks for their protection, was their love of justice. This love of justice which they saw flourished among the English people not only at home but also in every one of her Colonies. In the struggle now going on among the nations to secure the largest share of the commerce of the world their best hope of securing their share consisted not so much in any appeal to force, but in the fact that wherever the English commercial community went they carried with them that sense of justice which recommended English commerce and English men of commerce to every one with whom they dealt. The Colonies of England were the great pride of England and he, as a lawyer, thought that the success of the English as Colonists was largely to be attributed to the fact that wherever Englishmen went they carried with them English justice. And was it too much to hope that whether they had to deal with men like the gallant Afridis with whom they were fighting now or with the Boers in South Africa, or with the people of the hinterland in West Africa, they would never allow any desire for their own personal aggrandisement to interfere for one moment in their dealings with them as nations according to the English sense of national justice? (Cheers)

Captain Churchill, R. A., acts as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Punjab command, vice Hamilton on field service.

THE FRENCH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SUGGESTED PORT FACING GIBRALTAR.

According to the estimates prepared by the French Minister of Marine, the sum required for the various naval services in 1898 was set down at £11,391,820, but the Budget Committee have increased the amount by £20,540, which includes the Supplementary Estimates voted by the Chamber in August, 1897. The figures represent an increase of £1,094,680 over 1897, which is to be applied under the following heads:—(1) Increase of new constructions; (2) repair of the fleet; and (3) the creation of new stations outside France. To carry out the programme prepared a few months ago by the Superior Council of the Navy, there will be required no less a sum than £32,229,440, or an average expenditure of about £4,000,000 annually until 1905.

The French Chamber on Jan. 31 commenced the debate on the Naval Estimates. M. Lockroy again took occasion to pass various criticisms on the condition of the fleet, commenting particularly on the frequent accidents to boilers. Referring to the efforts made by all nations to increase their navies, the speaker pointed out that the French Colonial fleet had only wooden ships. Germany, he said, had a naval programme planned with admirable method. Her ships had the merit of speed and soundness of construction, and in case of war she could send into the Channel fifteen battleships and three torpedo-boat divisions, to which France could only oppose thirteen ships. Italy had all her vessels in a serviceable condition, while England could crush her enemy by the weight of steel. Moreover, she possessed harbours of refuge and revictualling stations in all parts of the world. M. Lockroy then referred to the example of Great Britain, and pointed out that the only station possessed by France in the Mediterranean was Toulon. If French vessels were pursued they would not find anything which they required at Bizerta, and if Bizerta were taken the defence of Algeria would be jeopardised. After enumerating the French ports, most of which, he said, were useless M. Lockroy declared that France should create a port facing Gibraltar, where a flotilla of torpedo-boats might be stationed so as to prevent the British entering the Mediterranean. The French Navy was deficient in point of speed, by want of uniformity of vessels and guns, and by the general instability of its ships. At this point M. Lockroy, being fatigued, postponed completing his speech until Feb. 1, when M. Lockroy criticised the organisation of the superior Naval Schools, he complained that at the time of his visit to Toulon, of forty-six torpedo-boats intended for the defence of the Algerian coast, ten were not fit for service, while defects in boilers were constantly being discovered in nearly all. France (said M. Lockroy) needed a Fleet capable of meeting the British Fleet and protecting France's Colonial domain. The speaker expressed himself in favour of fast cruisers and light armaments.

In the Chamber on Feb. 2 M. de Kerjegu, the reporter on the naval estimates, and Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, replied to the criticism of M. Lockroy. Admiral Besnard said if the Chamber adopted the Government programme it would have within a few years a powerful fleet capable of defending the French coasts and colonies. The Western Mediterranean would remain a French lake and a swarm of torpedo-boats would watch over the security of the French coasts in the east and north. Admiral Besnard protested against the levity with which certain persons spoke of the navy, adding that no such flippancy was seen in England. The Government, he continued, had reduced the figure of protected cruisers in order to increase that of armoured cruisers. It proposed also to lay down a number of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. It was secretly working at submarine torpedo-boats, moreover, but it was to be feared that their lightness would prevent them from being very seaworthy. Accidents in the French navy were not more numerous than those which occurred in other navies. As to coaling-stations, Bizerta would be a first-class port of this sort. A naval engineer was also studying the conditions of construction of such a port as Dakar. Bonifacio and Ajaccio, too, should not be forgotten. In fact, with the programme of the Government, France would be able to defend a policy of action and cut a good figure in the East as well as in Europe. M. Lockroy protested that his speech had not been answered.

In view of M. Lockroy's references to Gibraltar, special interest attaches to the following from a letter which Sir Howard Vincent (who has come back from a cruise in the Mediterranean) has addressed to the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce:—I am sure every member of the Chamber will be glad to hear that the naval and military ports of British commerce in the Mediterranean are in a state of unexampled preparedness for any emergency. It is true that the harbour and dockyard works at Gibraltar have made far less progress than was promised when Parliament voted £3,500,000 for them, a subject to which I shall call attention in due course, but which is, I fear, partly owing to the recent labour dispute now happily over. Nevertheless the impregnable British fortress which holds the narrow entrance into, and exit from, the Mediterranean Sea is in a first-rate condition and its land defences both in men and guns, as ready as can be—a huge rock pierced by wondrous galleries bristling with batteries and cannon. At Malta I had the privilege of staying on board the Fleet. Her Majesty has close upon forty ships of war in the Mediterranean, many of them the most powerful afloat. By personal examination I was able to assure myself that so complete are the arrangements of the Royal Arsenal, Dockyard, and Victualling Yard—adjacent to the magnificent harbour—that in a few hours the entire fleet could be mobilised for active operations, and the sea, from the Atlantic to the Dardanelles and Port Said, not only guarded by line of battle ships and cruisers, but also covered with torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, the crews of which are ready and able to be marched direct to the place where a month's stores, down to every detail, are ready, each packet, even to the men's tobacco, bearing the number of the vessel for which it has been prepared. Equal material is not to be found in any country and still less in any navy. The physique, stature, and training, both for sea and land service, of the sailors are on a par with their excellent conduct. I took the sick returns of a chance morning. They showed but 1 per cent. of the complement of the 30,0 sailors at the port. There were scarcely any prisoners.

THE DREYFUS-ESTERHAZY SCANDAL.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent states that Comte Esterhazy has applied to the War Minister for permission to proceed against his traducers. The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Paris correspondent, writing on Jan. 31, said:—I was amused last night when crossing the boulevards with an English friend, to hear raised behind me the cry of "A bas Zola!" "A bas les youpins" (a slang word for Jews). "La France aux Français!" Zola is an old acquaintance of mine, but I imagine that there was nothing in my outward appearance which could have indicated that. My friend is not a Jew; nor am I. Yet this noisy haunter of the boulevards was certainly aiming his exclamations at us. The incident is worth mentioning, because it shows how irresponsible is the public outcry in moments of general excitement like the present, and how dangerously wrongheaded a mob may become when its passions are roused. It was not a crowd, fortunately, that attacked us with these verbal weapons; only one little individual cad. And our answer was a laugh. But should the crowd excite itself sufficiently to take the field what little discrimination it would show in the choice of its victims! The fact is, that a good deal of downright anxiety is developing among the bourgeoisie in consequence of this Dreyfus agitation. The souvenirs of the Commune are still comparatively fresh. The Jews in particular are haunted by a feeling of insecurity, for should an emeute really break out, it is a question whether the army (which considers itself attacked in its honour by the recent wholesale accusations made against the court-martial by M. Zola) would show much heartiness or vigour in repressing a disorderly and pillaging mob. The anti-Dreyfussian feeling is more particularly violent among the lower middle-class, and it is an open question whether the police can be altogether depended on in the event of anti-Semitic riots in Paris. The men, both of the Republican Guard and of the police force, would almost certainly obey their officers. But if the officers waver—. I am reminded of the condition of things which existed on the day when General Boulanger was elected deputy for Paris in opposition to the late M. Jacques. The then commanding officer of the Republican Guard, Colonel Massol, was heart and soul a Boulangist. The police were Boulangists to a man. If Boulanger had had the courage, or rather the common sense, to give the requisite word, he could have marched on the Elysée without opposition, and taken up his abode there in triumph as dictator of France. But he was held back by what he was pleased to call "legislative reasons," and the one supreme chance of his life was missed. I do not want to frighten away visitors from Paris, or make out that we are on the eve of a sanguinary revolution in the streets. I do not think that we are. But those against whom the present agitation is mainly directed, namely, the Jews—are beginning to feel distinctly nervous, and what complicates the situation is that the Parisian rioter would never distinguish, or wish to distinguish, between Jew and the foreigner. A general massacre of all against whom the rioter bore a real or fancied grudge (at the top of the list his landlord) would certainly ensue: I remember a Parisian giving me an account of his activity during the late war. "I had two guns," he said, "one unloaded and the other loaded. The former was for the Prussians; with the other I sent a ball (a prune, he called it) through the back of my proprietaire." Unless the present agitation can be brought quickly to an end, the state of Paris may be described, without exaggeration, as ominous. The Anarchists are biding their time. It is really important for the Government to act with promptitude and decision.

An association just formed in France under the title of "L'Union Catholique du Commerce," has received the approbation of the Catholic hierarchy.

In the Chamber in Rome, on Jan. 31, the Foreign Under-Secretary, in reply to a question, said that neither the Italian Government nor any of its diplomatic representatives in Paris ever had any relations whatever, direct or indirect, with ex-Captain Dreyfus.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

Mr. David Christie Murray, the novelist, lectured on "The Dreyfus Case," at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on Jan. 30. The building has seldom seated a larger audience than on the occasion referred to. Not a few foreigners were present, but it soon became manifest, indeed, that the visitors were of one mind with the lecturer. The question, said Mr. Murray, in his prefatory remarks, was one that had long ago passed the limits of the French borders and now concerned the whole world. Having broken a lance in favour of M. Zola, whom he described as a man of supreme honesty, prepared to face the murderous malice of the French mob, brave the gaol, and confront poverty and public execration in the cause of justice, the lecturer proceeded, in clear and incisive language, to discuss the history of the "affaire Dreyfus," punctuating his story with observation indicative of his firm belief in the innocence of the prisoner at the Devil's Island. Having declared that he was condemned before his trial by the spoken verdict of the Minister of War, and described as a tissue of monstrous falsehoods the allegations directed against the convict's past life, Mr. Murray dwelt with special emphasis upon the important question of handwriting, and upon the fact that twelve unbiassed experts of distinguished repute had given a decision emphatically in favour of the condemned man in respect of the now-famous "bordereau." By means of magnified transparencies of that incriminatory document placed by the side of those disclosing the genuine writing of Dreyfus, he sought to demonstrate the impossibility of the so-called traitor having written the notorious letter. A detailed analysis of the characteristics of the two handwritings as shown to the audience resulted in those present unanimously endorsing the lecturer's contention that the dissimilarities in question were such that Dreyfus could by no stretch of imagination be the guilty party

LORD LAWRENCE'S FRONTIER POLICY.

THE *Times* of Jan. 31, and Feb. 1, contained the appended letters:—(1) Sir,—As Parliament will shortly meet, and the whole question of the frontier policy of the Indian Government is likely to be the subject of discussion, it may perhaps be permitted to a son of the Viceroy, whose name is especially connected with the old frontier, to put forward some points which are perhaps worth the attention of that sober portion of public opinion in this country which is not influenced by the barren controversies of the "ins and the outs." Surely the question is of such paramount importance that it may be lifted out of the sphere of party controversy and the people of England be allowed to determine what is best for the Empire in general, and India in particular. I do not propose, therefore, to discuss the merits or demerits of a forward or backward policy, terms which are really a misnomer, as the world does not stand still, and men and events change rapidly, whilst what was admirable thirty years ago may be impracticable under later political developments. What the ordinary Englishman has to decide is whether, in the light of what has happened in the last twenty years, the policy of military adventure—for one can call it by no other name—is still to be persisted in; whether, in fact, the game is worth the candle, and what England or India has to show for the lavish expenditure of men and money since Lord Lytton's sensational policy of 1878. I am particularly desirous of not importing party controversy into the present letter, and therefore will not discuss how much or how little the occupation of Chitral, or the making of a military road to that place, has to do with the present situation, nor will I renew the barren controversy which has been waged over the personal honour of the Viceroy, on which all sensible and non-party men should be agreed, but I cannot pass over a remark recently made at Manchester by the First Lord of the Treasury in one of his recent speeches, in which he says that under treaty obligation we have to defend the Amir against external attack, and that in order to carry out that obligation we are bound to have the command of the necessary military routes through the great mountain barriers. What on earth, sir, has this to do with the present expeditions against the Afridi and other tribes? Has the Amir ever asked us to protect him against these lawless tribes? On the contrary, have not he and his predecessor looked with grave concern on our mixing ourselves up with their affairs in any way? Was he rejoiced at the occupation of Quetta, or by the railroad towards Kandahar? The fact, sir, is, that throughout this unfortunate and melancholy business, in which valuable lives have been lost to no possible purpose, the supreme Government of India appear to have been wanting in energy and resolution. When these risings first took place, had they been promptly taken in hand and full power and responsibility given to the local authorities in the Punjab, as in the old days, the whole business would have ended long ago. Instead of this there, has been delay due to the centralisation and interference from Simla, with the result that the tribes have gained confidence, and we are now committed to an enormous military expedition some 75,000 troops massed on the border—a force probably far too large for the real requirements of the case, and which at the moment can be ill spared considering our grave anxieties and responsibilities elsewhere. What, then, are the conclusions at which most reasonable men will arrive? First, that for many years past the Government of India has been far too much dominated by the military officials, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by these punitive expeditions, carried out on however lavish a scale, and that it is, consequently, necessary, when the Viceroyalty is again vacant, to send out some man—not one who would owe his appointment to considerations of political services—but a man who is known and universally felt to be of strong individuality and purpose, a man who will form his own conclusions and not be led away by the magnificent ideas and ambitions of military advisers—above all a man of sound financial ability, who will recognise that the first duty of a Viceroy in a naturally poor country (and one, alas! now devastated by disease, famine, and pestilence, and face to face with a depreciated currency) is to consolidate existing institutions, and to try and bring peace and contentment to the sorely-taxed and impoverished races of India. Such men, sir, are to be found, and outside the range of political controversy. It is invidious even to suggest names, but in an emergency like the present it is essential that some man should follow Lord Elgin who is already conversant with the Government of India, Central Asian politics, and frontier administration. At the present moment, out of a force of some 75,000 men massed upon the frontier, we have 35,000 troops operating beyond our borders, the expense of which has already exceeded £3,000,000 sterling; and will the Government of India or at home inform us what advantages have been gained under the present campaign, or why such an enormous body of troops have been employed if annexation or permanent occupation of fresh territory was not intended? Lastly, sir, it might be desirable, as we told that the present expedition is largely in the interest and to protect our ally the Amir from external aggression, that the people of England should pay the cost of the same. I know it will be unpopular from a party point of view, because it will cause the electorate at home to consider and weigh a policy of military adventure, but it will equally cause the Government of the day at home to keep a tight hand on all expeditions beyond our frontiers in India—nor would it necessitate the internal Indian policy being in any way affected by the debates in the British Parliament. When once the people of England understand that they will have to pay a large part of the cost of all military expeditions outside the frontiers of India, they will very probably desire to have a voice in the policy under which such expedition are to be initiated, and, when initiated, how they are to be conducted; and the Viceroy of India and his Council will have more time to devote to the economical, the moral and the material progress of the different races they are called upon to rule.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES NAPIER LAWRENCE. 8, Chester-square, S. W.

(2) Sir,—In justice to myself, and, what is far more important, in justice to the memory of Sir Herbert Edwardes, I ask leave to reply to General Sir John Adye's letter published in the *Times* of Jan. 25. In my previous communication I showed by extracts from Lord Lawrence's letter that the "first active treaty" with Dost Mahomed, signed March 3, 1855, was negotiated and completed against the stubborn opposition of Lord Lawrence. General Sir John Adye, in his first letter, stated that Lord Lawrence "made the first active treaty with Dost Mahomed," and added, "The treaty to which I have alluded was made in January, 1857." The first active treaty was the Treaty of 1855. The Treaty of 1857 was supplementary to it. Its official title is not a treaty, but "Articles of Agreement." Sir Charles Aitchison, in his authoritative work on "Treaties with Native States," calls it "An agreement on Jan. 26, 1856, confirming the Treaty of 1855." By that treaty we had made an offensive and defensive alliance with the Amir, and the agreement was to confirm it and to arrange the payment of a subsidy by the British Government to the Amir to enable him to strengthen his frontier. We were at the time at war with Persia, and the majority of the articles of agreement have reference to the exigencies of that war. I deeply regret that I regarded the articles of agreement of so little historical importance that I omitted to mention that their negotiation and completion were as stoutly opposed by John Lawrence as the parent Treaty of 1855. Sir Herbert Edwardes, in certain notes on Sir John Kaye's "History of the Indian Mutiny," wrote as follows:—"In February, 1854, when Commissioner of Peshawar, I proposed to Lord Dalhousie to change our policy towards Cabul, and I asked leave to bring about friendly relations. Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, opposed the proposal, but the Governor-General and Council at Calcutta approved of it, and before the close of 1854, I led the Afghans to come forward with the most honourable overtures seeking for pardon. The result was the treaty of March 1855 which Kaye treats so lightly and inaccurately. It bound the Afghans to be 'friends of our friends and enemies of our enemies.' I followed this up at the close of 1856 by recommending the active aid given to the Amir and the interview of January, 1857, which Sir John Lawrence equally opposed. I regard the change of policy, effected in the time of our prosperity, and so invaluable in 1857, as the greatest service I have ever been able to render to my country. This is the first public notice of it." Lord Canning, with the generous and hearty recognition of good service which was habitual to him, wrote on Jan. 19, 1857, as follows:—"I must ask you to accept my best thanks for the party you have taken in the recent negotiations, and for their satisfactory issue. I feel the more bound to do this because the first suggestions of a meeting came from you." In February, 1868, when our Afghan policy was being keenly discussed in the *Times*, an old friend of John Lawrence, who evidently was at the time a member of the Secretary of State's Council, send the correspondence to Edwardes and asked his opinion concerning it. In acknowledging the receipt of Edwardes' letter written in reply, the old friend of John Lawrence remarked:—"It has left me with the feeling that you have not had justice done you, and with a desire to help to see right done. . . . A better move would be that you should yourself take the subject in hand, and tell the whole truth about it, which nobody is so well qualified to do as you are. . . . Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I shall show it to Kaye, our Indian historiographer. From its bearing on the truth of history, it is valuable." The letter called forth a reply in which the diffidence and generosity of Herbert Edwardes were strikingly illustrated:—"I have not the least wish to make a stir about it. These sparks are simply struck out of me by our discussion, and Sir John's reputation is as dear to me as my own, though I certainly am not that he has never felt the impulse to give the credit where it was due. I feel it the more that on the occasion of each treaty (in 1855 and 1857) I successively forewent the legitimate opportunity that was offered to me of being the representative of the British Government in the formal act of signing the treaties and urged Government to honour the Amir (and so promote the policy) by deputing John Lawrence alone to make the first treaty, and associated with me to make the second. Very much ashamed with myself should I now be if I had acted otherwise; but it grieves poor human nature not to be treated in the same spirit." In 1855 John Lawrence learnt from Lord Dalhousie that the Governor-General intended to seek an honour for him from the Queen, "well earned before for other times and other causes" but that he considered the completion of the treaty a fitting cause to bring his name forward "because the great importance of the entire change in the relations between England and Afghanistan would be well understood by her Majesty's advisers at home." John Lawrance wrote to Edwardes:—"I may say with perfect truth that I consider you deserve at least as much, if not more, for the late treaty than I do." But years passed away and John Lawrence never publicly put forward the facts in their true light. The injustice he wrought is illustrated by the fact that a distinguished soldier like Sir John Adye claims for Sir John Lawrence the credit of having made the Treaty of 1857 and never mentions the name of Herbert Edwardes. Sir John Adye asserts, and rightly asserts, that it was due to the treaty with Dost Mahomed that the turbulent Afghans did not attack us during the Mutiny. But this fact did not lessen John Lawrence's objection to the treaties. Edwardes in 1858 wrote to his wife:—"John Lawrence has greatly surprised me within the last few days by still adhering to his depreciation of the treaties with the Amir. On what ground, do you suppose? Not that the result has been advantageous (because that he admits), but because we did not, when we made the treaties, foresee the mutiny of our own Army. . . . Strange his not acknowledging the obligations which the Punjab, and, indeed, all India, has been under to our Kabul policy in this crisis; but there is no changing an opinion he has once taken up."—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, GEORGE W. FORREST. The Knowle, Brenchley, Jan. 28.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE CASUALTY ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

ON the reverse sustained by the Mamani column at Shin Kamar Kotal caused by the withdrawal by mistake of a company of Sikhs from a high ridge, which was the key of the position.

The *Times* writes: We are told in a Calcutta telegram that the news from Mamani created a "sensation" in the capital of British India, and some of the Radical newspapers at home are doing their best to make a sensation out of it here. All that need be said is that those who are capable of being impressed by such intelligence must have singularly weak nerves. The losses which we have suffered are numerically less than a couple of shells judiciously planted might be expected to cause in a European war. To talk of them as a deplorable calamity is, to say the least of it, to show a very inartistic want of proportion in the use of language. To endeavour to make party capital out of a British reverse is extremely bad tactics. When British Radicals see their own organs describing the Afridis as "rightly struggling to be free" and note at the same time that the organ of Prince Oukhtomsky, the bitterest Russian enemy of England, is expressing sympathy for them, they are much more likely to be disgusted with the authors of such descriptions than with the Government which is resolved to restore peace upon the border in the only way in which it can be restored effectually and permanently—namely, by convincing the tribesmen who have broken their engagements and attacked our posts that we are their masters and that they must accept whatever terms we choose to dictate to them.

The *Standard* says, it looks as if our troops had once again fallen into a cleverly contrived trap. This has happened only too often during the past eight months, and the repetition of such disasters accounts for the severity with which the conduct of the campaign is being criticised in India. The historical researches which seem to possess a peculiar fascination for some of our Party politicians, as well as for antiquated experts who remember the conditions of the Indian border half a century ago, are, as a matter of fact, of far less importance than the grave accusations that have been made against the competency of more than one member of Sir William Lockhart's Staff. He himself, it will be noted, is at present on his way to Calcutta, whence he was about to start for England on three months' leave, preparatory to taking over the command in chief of the Army in India. Possibly his plans may be altered in consequence of what has just occurred; but, in any case, his report will shortly be in the hands of the Govrnment, and will it is said, be issued as a Blue-book.

A crisis so grave as that in which the Indian Government now find themselves, says the *Daily News*, is beyond the proper region of party. The late Administration—the Administration of Lord Rosebery—have been long since amply vindicated for the wise and statesmanlike policy which they adopted in June, 1895. If ever rashness was punished, the punishment of rashness has fallen upon the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury for reversing the decision of their predecessors. But those who warned them against the trap into which they were rushing may have to help them out of it. Lord Salisbury cannot complain of his political opponents. Lord Kimberley and Sir Henry Fowler have reviewed the events which led to the war in a calm and judicial spirit. The leaders of the Opposition have nothing to withdraw, and nothing to regret. They stand where they stood three years ago. The Government, on the other hand, have changed and modified their tone. They are not to be blamed for that. They would be convicted of cross insensibility or hopeless ignorance if they failed to recognise that things had gone against them and that they had altogether misunderstood the attitude of these border races.

The *Daily Telegraph* Writes. Without adversely criticising, or even calling in question the military sagacity of the distinguished officers at present directing active operation on the North-Western frontier, we may confess our surprise that it should have been deemed necessary to employ four brigades of Anglo-Indian troops in an enterprise of no greater moment than the expulsion of some cattle graziers from the Kajuri plains. That an expedition attempted in such force should have resulted calamitously may, of course, have been unavoidable. None the less will Englishmen of all classes deeply deplore the sacrifice of so many valuable lives in the course of a manifestly unsuccessful undertaking, and eagerly await a full explanation of the disastrous circumstances which have struck seven officers and forty-two men off the fighting strength of the Fourth Brigade, engaged at Shin-Kamar on the twenty-ninth instant.

While it is both laudable and natural that Sir William Lockhart should endeavour to place the recent frontier operations in the best possible light observes the *Globe*, his success is not conspicuous. From first to last, close observers of the campaign have been reminded of Tennyson's pronouncement on the Balaclava charge: "some one had blundered." In the very latest encounter at the Shin Kamar Kotal, precisely the same errors were perpetrated as at Dargai and in Tirah. After the key of the enemy's position had been captured with scarcely any opposition, the occupying force was withdrawn, and the work had to be done all over again. It seems certain, too, that General Westmacott was as badly served by his intelligence department as General Lockhart was time after time, or he would not have divided his column within a mile or two of the Afridis, stronghold.

SLAVERY IN PEMBA.

WORKING OF THE ABOLITION DECREE.

VICE-CONSUL O'SULLIVAN, in his report on the Island of Pemba for the year 1896-97, which is published as a Parliamentry paper (C. 8701, price 1½d.), gives an interesting account of the working of the recently promulgated decree, in the Zanzibar Protectorate abolishing the legal status of slavery. The prisons have been reformed and repaired, and there is no longer any possibility of a prisoner lying there forgotten and dying of starvation, as was the case in the old days. The town of Chaki Chaki, from being the "filthiest, most drunken, and most evil-smelling town in East Africa, has become within the past year one of the cleanest, soberest, and least malodorous." Such has been the effect of having a European on the spot to promote reforms. Very few of the slaves have yet obtained their freedom owing to their ignorance. They have not become aware that they can claim and obtain their freedom simply for the asking, but the effect of the decree has been to improve greatly their treatment. One of the chief arguments against the recent decree was that the slaves would no longer work for their masters, but the Arabs in Pemba have adopted the suggestion of the Consul to substitute piecework for the undefined daily labour, so that the slave can get through his task in about six hours. The plan has proved satisfactory for all parties; the masters get the agricultural operations carried out more rapidly and more thoroughly than under former conditions, while the slaves, knowing they will have some time to themselves when their task is completed, work much more cheerfully and contentedly. A so-called Eau de Cologne is imported duty free from Germany, which is a vile kind of cheap spirit, and is eagerly bought by both Arabs and blacks. It is manufactured with the evident object of escaping the penalties attaching to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and our Consul strongly recommends that its import be prohibited. Of the working of the decree, Consul O'Sullivan gives the following case as an example:—A slave girl came to me to complain of cruelty on the part of her owner an Arab woman. The girl's back was literally cut to pieces as the result of a savage flogging which had been inflicted by her mistress with her own hand. The Wali of Chaki Chaki, to whom I referred the case asked me what he ought to do. I told him that, in my opinion, he ought to free the girl at once, and also to punish the mistress. The Wali expressed his readiness to give the girl her freedom, but explained that he could not very well imprison the mistress, as there was no proper accommodation at the time for female prisoners in the gaol. I thereupon reminded the Wali that the law no longer recognised slavery, and I suggested to him that the matter be referred to the Kathi, who should deal with it as a case of ordinary assault, and assess damages against the Arab woman in accordance with the provisions of the Sheria in such cases. This was accordingly done, and the Kathi assessed damages, but only to the extent of 40 rupees. Of course that was an unduly low figure as representing compensation for such injuries, but it was satisfactory to have got the Kathi to assess any damages whatever under such circumstances. Moreover, the girl actually received the money as well as her freedom. On my asking her what she proposed to do with such a sum, he naively told me that she hoped to be able to purchase therewith a young slave for herself.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lt-Col L T Bishop.
Capt A Giles.
Lieut R C Harbottle.
Lieut H P Bell.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr M P Walsh, B, 6 mos.
Mr A Weston, B, 2 mos.
Mr R G P McDonnell, B, extended to 1 year.
Mr E A W McDougall, B, 3 mos.
Mr M J Chisholm, B, 6 mos.
Capt C H F Binsted, 10 days.
Surg-Lieut A W R Cochrane, 4 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H St J Leeds, B C S
Mr W E Hartt, B.
Mr A Brooke-Mears, B.
Mr H C Hill, B.
Mr H B Harrison, B.
Mr T H Barton, B.
Capt G G Cawood.
Capt J R Hill.
Capt G M Audain.
Capt C H F Binsted.
Lieut F J Johnstone.
Lieut P C R Barclay.
Lieut C E Thornton.
Surg-Capt W H Ogilvie.
Sub-Lieut E W Huddleston, R I M.

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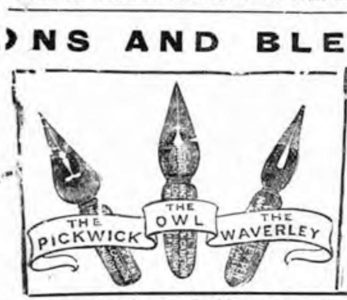

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